REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

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LISTENER INSIGHTS on PROGRAMMING

C A N A D A The 1986 ANARC Convention takes place July 18-20 in Montreal PQ, hosted by Radio Canada International and Ian McFarland. While it's probably too late when you get this to make reservations for the convention hotel, anyone interested in participating in the major North American shortwave gathering of the year can still attend, making their own arrangements for accomodation. All activities take place in the convention hotel, the Holiday Inn -- Place Dupuis, 1415 St. Hubert St (cross street is St. Catherine East). Registration fee is $10 for one day, $20 for all three days; not including Saturday night banquet, which is $25 extra. For last-minute attempts at hotel registration, call (514) 842-4881. More info on the Con from Ian at (514) 285-2732 between 1200 & 1700 UTC. The July edition of SWL DIGEST FORUM will be recorded at the convention and aired the following weekend.

The CBC is also being honoured with a new commemorative stamp, on its 50th anniversary, 34¢ value, to be issued July 23 and remain on sale, as stock allows, until January 22, 1987. 14 million are being printed. The multi-coloured design features a map of Canada with global curvature, and not one, not two but five "exploding pizza" CBC logos--ten if you count their reflections--it's almost 3D! An official First Day Cover can be purchased thru philatelic centres or by mail for only 20¢ + affixed postage (however, postage to the US is more--39¢?), from Philatelic Service, Canada Post Corp., National Philatelic Centre, Antigonish, NS, Canada B2G 2R8. More info toll-free in Canada, 800-565-4362; elsewhere (902) 863-6550. (via Owen Williamson, El Paso TX)

IDEAS is off for the summer, and like last year, it is replaced on CBC Radio, Mon.-Fri. 9:05 pm local, by A IS FOR AARDVARK with IDEAS host Lister Sinclair in an hour of wordplay thru the alphabet. AIR FARCE PRESENTS COMEDY CLASSICS, Suns 1:08 pm. THE FOOD SHOW--issues facing food producers and consumers, remains Suns. 8:30 am, also on the NS 1230 UTC on 9625 & 6065.

QUIRKS & QUARKS, the science show, Sats. 1608-1659 UTC on 9625 & 11720: July 5, the mysteries of the planet Mars. July 12 repeat of last October's 10th anniversary show with first host David Suzuki and present host Jay Ingram reviewing science highlights from the past decade. July 19 Scientist Richard Feynman, who has been called the smartest man in the world. July 26 Were the Wright Brothers really the first to fly? (from CBC Radio Guide)

C H I N A RADIO BEIJING PROGRAM PREVIEWS -- for J U L Y, 1 9 8 6

Sat 5 - MUSIC FROM CHINA: Introducing The Guangzhou Orchestra, one of China's earliest; performances.
Sun 6 - MUSIC ALBUM: July is time to go to the seaside for holidays--musical journey to some resorts.
Tue 8 - CHINA SCRAPBOOK: Can you imagine what the earliest books ever extant in China look like? They are actually collections of animal bones and tortoise shells, carved with ancient characters. This form of "books"--the oracle bone records as Chinese archæologists call them--was used during the Shang Dynasty some 3000 years ago. For details, listen in.
Sun 13 - CHINA ANTHOLOGY: Kongzi, or Confucius, was a great statesman, thinker and educator. He lived in the 6th century BCE and ever since then his philosophy has had a strong influence on the growth of the Chinese nation. Even today, Confucius and Confucianism are subjects of intense academic research. You'll hear recent advances in this field.
Thu 17 - CULTURE IN CHINA: He Laoshi, a village official, has held his post for over 30 years. He enters the latest election confidently and loses. The novel Voted Out, by Qian Dianyun, tells how this rural cadre comes to learn some harsh truths about his fellow men. An adaptation of Voted Out.
Fri 18 & 25 - THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE: July 28 marks the 10th anniversary of the Tangshan earthquake, which left a quarter of the city's million people dead, and the city itself little more than a mass of rubble. Within one decade, a completely new city has risen from the ruins. The story of the new Tangshan in these programs and Sun 27 on LISTENERS' LETTERBOX.
Thu 24 - CHINA IN CONSTRUCTION: Bottlenecks in the flow of mail, a long-time headache, have become increasingly intolerable. To ease the present difficulties in postal communication, the State has decided to invest more funds--Postal Communication in China.
Fri 25 - PROFILE: On April 5, Liu Yutian became the first person ever to have walked the entire length of the Great Wall, which winds 5,500 km. His solo trek took him about two years and his account of the journey is a fascinating adventure story. LAND & THE PEOPLE--see 18th.
Sun 27 - LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: See LAND & THE PEOPLE, 18th & 25th.
Thu 31 - CULTURE IN CHINA: July edition of series on modern Chinese literature features Cao Yu, an outstanding realist playwright, whose best-known dramas, Thunderstorm and Sunrise, have been translated into English. History and excerpts from his works.

Other regular features: Mon ACROSS THE LAND, ECONOMIC HORIZONS, LEARN TO SPEAK CHINESE (repeated Wed). Tue SPORTS BEAT. Wed IN THE THIRD WORLD. Fri CULTURAL INTERCHANGE; LISTENERS CALLING. Sat CHINESE COOKING; CHINESE FOLKTALES. Listen at 1100 on 9535, 1200 on 9535 11650, 0000 on 15445, 0200 on 6015 and 9635, 0500 on 9565, among other opportunities.

C H I L E (Owen Williamson, KA5UUR, El Paso TX) Radio Nacional de Chile has been carrying live coverage of the World Cup games from Mexico City via its 19 meter band outlet [15140] (and presumably on other frequencies.) Some Mexicans have negative feelings about the Chilean announcers, however. On June 10, 1986, editorial writer Gilberto Rincón Gallardo commented in El Universal de Ciudad Juárez:

"To report on the World Cup games, we have among us two 'favorites' of the tyrant [i.e. Pinochet]: Rafael Kisteiner and Claudio Sánchez. The former was a key element on the journalistic front during the 1973 coup. He had previously been a dull, colorless figure, a virtual unknown in the local media. But shortly after the attack on 'La Moneda' [the presidential palace], Pinochet gave him an award. This so-called journalist has ever since been a faithful friend of those who manage the sinister secret police of the tyranny. Kisteiner is today the director of the state TV channel, and depends directly upon Pinochet. As is public knowledge, state TV is where certain relatives of the dictator have committed their thefts. Claudio Sánchez earned lasting fame as the announcer who broadcast blow-by-blow coverage of the Sept. 11, 1973 coup on Chilean TV ch 13. Every time I have an opportunity to see this video document, I am repulsed by the passionate complicity shown by then-young Sánchez, as when he reports on how 'the valiant troops are liberating the country from Marxism.' He spares no adjective as he heaps adulation on the standard-bearers of treason who massacred the people and assassinated the constitutional president, Salvador Allende. In that macabre video, Claudio Sánchez is in a state of extasy as he describes the bombardment of La Moneda palace. Meanwhile, he neglects to mention what anyone can see on the screen: the aggression of the Hawker Hunters. As was later proven, some of these planes were piloted by North Americans. Sánchez is another of the dictator's favorites. He is Pinochet's star announcer, and as such was chosen to anchor Chilean coverage of the current World Cup games. This, in spite of the fact that only a short time ago Mexico was publicly insulted by Chilean secretary general [sic] Francisco Javier Cuadra, an intimate friend of our 'guest'..."

EL SALVADOR (Owen Williamson, El Paso TX) Radio Venceremos has been running straight thru from 0000 UTC to beyond 0400 some recent evenings, without any break in transmission. Jamming has been light to moderate. Venceremos is using a new identification signal before sign-on: an instrumental version of the same RV theme used in a vocal arrangement during opening announcements. The station is breaking in some new announcers--the familiar voices that have been on since about 1982 are only heard on opening and closing recordings. For the last few years the Venceremos signal on 6555 kHz (variable) has shown signs of having a remote audio feed. Recently they have been experimenting with different methods. For instance, during an Army incursion into Morazán (when the Venceremos "studio"had to be moved --or so I assume) news and live announcements were via a very scratchy FM-type feed, while music and recorded items were evidently dubbed in at the transmitter site, since they were clear. Another time, the studio-transmitter link was via SSB, with lots of distortion and instability, which didn't do much for the announcing, and made music into noise.

FINLAND (gh) R Finland's summer schedule shows the old SUNDAY BEST is now called WEEKEND FARE, to North America 1300-1400 on 15400 and 11945 [when I can think of at least two other good programs to listen to, hi], flanked by FOCUS at 1230 on same and 1400 on 15400 with other transmitter on 17785 for Middleast, Africa.

HUNGARY HUNGARIAN HISTORY Tue/Fri 18, Wed/Sat 0030, Mon 0300

From July 1st to July 7th

The return of the roaming man of letters: László Cs. Szabó. The man who called himself an itinerant student had three places of pilgrimage: Kolozsvár and Nagyenyed, two Transylvanian educational and cultural centres and the northeastern school city of Sárospatak in where he is now buried. A celebrated short story writer and broadcaster Cs. Szabó left Hungary in the late 1940's to live first in Italy and then in Britain where he worked for the Hungarian Section of the BBC for several years. He returned home in 1984 at the age of 80 shortly before his death. The programme is based upon the Editor's recollections, interviews with Cs. Szabó and other sources.

From July 8th to July 14th

A conversation with Dr. Péter Gosztonyi, Director of the Schweizerische Osteuropa Bibliothek, the man who interviewed some of Hitler's top brass dominating Hungary in 1944. His subjects included Otto Weesenmayer, German's Ambassador plenipotentiary in Budapest and the key figure lying behind his master's moves in Hungary; SS General Pfeffer von Wildenbruch, the Gestapo chief of the Hungarian capital city in 1944 and commander of the German forces in Budapest in the last but one stage of the war. Dr. Gosztonyi who described in a book the way his subjects viewed events and their own role in Hungary in the penultimate phase of the Second World War some 15 to 20 years after the holocaust also discussed the role played by the Swiss Legation in the Hungarian capital in saving thousands of people.

From July 15th to July 21st

The programme commemorates the centenary of the birth of Aladár Kuncz, a Transylvanian man of letters and organizer of literary activities in the principality. Kuncz was having his holiday in France when the First World War broke out. He was arrested and locked up in a monastery on an island in the Atlantic off the French coast as a citizen of a hostile country. His principal work, Fekete kolostor (Black Monastery), the nickname of the fort in which he and many other people were held, is the product and story of his detention and the description of his and the other inmates' sufferings and experiences during five dark and hopeless years of the war far from home.

From July 22nd to July 28th

Hungary during the Second World War. From the end of 1943 to October 15th, 1944. Increasing disappointment with Hitler's Germany and repeated peace feelers towards the Allies. German troops invading Hungary on March 19th, 1944. Hitler's increased pressure on Budapest, for more combat troops Regent Horthy's abortive attempt on a mid-October Sunday in 1944 to pull out of the war.

(The programme from the basic series was updated with the use of documents made available recently.)

From July 29th to August 4th

A remarkable portrait from the dual monarchy's gallery: Queen Elizabeth, the spouse of Emperor Franz Joseph I of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Hungarians' good Queen Bess gave her name to the most impressive bridge spanning the Danube River in Budapest and a very nice avenue in the Hungarian capital city was also named after her. She was assassinated in Genova by an anarchist on September 10th, 1898, two years after the millennium of the Hungarian conquest of the Carpathian Basin. "Why had she to die a martyr's death?" asked novelist Jókai in an obituary the next day. An answer is attempted to the question by today's best known Hungarian studenty of the Habsburg House: historian Emil Niederhauser.

ラジオ日本だより RADIO JAPAN GUIDE

(via Bruce MacGibbon, Gresham OR)

ENGLISH PROGRAMS FOR JULY 1986 (June 30 - Aug.3)

The schedule is subject to change owing to circumstances.

RS(I)=North American Sce. North,Central & South American and Hawaiian Sce.
RS(II)=Australian and New Zealand Sce. RS(III)=Southeast Asian Sce. South Asian and African Sce. GS(I)=General Services starting at 5,9,15 UTC GS(II)=7,11,23 UTC
GS(I) 05 9735, 15 21625=G; (II) 07 9735 11955 15230=G, 23 9645=Gabon
RS(I) next UTC day 02 15195 15420 17825; 04 11705 (NAm suggestions)

JAPAN TRAVELOGUE Mon.GS(I)(II) RS(I)(II)

The Japanese Archipelago, stretching over a distance of nearly two thousand miles north to south, presents marked seasonal changes. This program introduces the country's natural features as well as lifestyle, traditions and local festivals.

June 30: The Highest Mountain in Japan - Mt.Fuji
July 7: Electronic's Galore! - Akihabara, Tokyo
July 14: Kyoto at the Time of the GION Festival - Kyoto
July 21: A Village of Sea-Side Inns - Kuju-kuri,Chiba
July 28: Fireworks Town - Ojiya,Niigata

CROSSCURRENTS Mon. GS(I)(II) RS(I)(II) Tue.RS(II)

This is a forum for opinions from both home and abroad. Monthly themes are issues of interest to people all over the world. The theme for July is MY VIEWS ABOUT MARRIAGE and that for August is JAPAN'S ROLE FOR WORLD PEACE. Listeners are invited to write in to Crosscurrents, Radio Japan, NHK, by July 1st to contribute to the August programs.

RADIO JAPAN JOURNAL Wed. GS(I)(II) RS(I)(III)

This program deals with political, economic and social topics from Japan.

July 2: A Commuter Airline Using Small Aircraft May Start Soon.
July 9: Increasing Cases of Suicide Among Children
July 16: Japanese Political Consciousness As Seen in the July 6th General Elections
July 23: The Status of the Government's Rice Control Policy
July 30: The Ice Cream War

SCIENCE TODAY Wed.GS(I) Thu.RS(I)(II)(III)

Comprehensive reports on science and technological topics from Japan.

July 2,4: THe World's First Model Plant to Extract Uranium for Sea Water now in Operation
July 9,11: New Ceramics -- A Fine Conductor
July 16,18: Electro-Magnetic Waves -- A New Type of Invisible Pollution
July 23,25: New Technology for Summer Make-Up -- Shutting out Ultra-violet Rays,etc.
July 30,Aug.1: New Products & New Technology -- Supersonic Wave Motor, New Concrete 3 time more durable, Film with built-in lens,needing no camera, etc.--

ONE IN A HUNDRED MILLION Thu.GS(I)(II) Fri.RS(I)(II)(III)

People from all walks of life are introduced in this program which is rich in human interest.

July 3,4: Seigo Yamazaki(78), Factory Owner, President of the Sumida Chapter of the Tokyo Little League -- "Dedicating My Life to Children's Baseball"
July 10,11: Hiroaki Nagae (38),-- "Coming back from Around-the-World Yacht Cruise in 4 Years and 9 Months"
July 17,18: Akiko Umetani(46) running a ranch for her mentally handicapped son.
July 24,26: Kazuko Mochizuki(60) running a theater in downtown Tokyo for 33 years.
July 31,Aug.1: Maki Koyama(24),the first woman park ranger posteded in the national park

JAPAN PANORAMA Wed. GS(II) Thu. RS(I)

This program deals with basic aspects of Japanese society, giving listeners an insight into Japan and its people.

July 2,3: The Season for Mountain Climbing and Swimming at the Beach
July 9,10: Tanabata -- Star Festival
July 16,17: The Public Bath
July 23,24: Fireworks and the Japanese
July 30,31: Soy Sauce -- Japanese Taste

MEET THE PEOPLE Sat.RS(I) Sun.GS(I)(II) Mon.RS(II)

Japanese political, economic, academic and cultural leaders will be interviewed.

July 5,6,7: Tsutome Minakami(65), writer
July 12,13,14: Naotaka Makino(76), Commissioner of the Japan High School Baseball Association
July 19,20,21: Junichi Nishizawa(61), Professor of Semiconductor Engineer at Tohoku Univ.
July 26,27,28: Nakamura Utaemon(69), Kabuki Actor
Aug.2.3.4: Hisashi Shindo(75), NTT President

ASIA NOW

Asian news is hard to come by, although Asia occupies quite a sizable area. This program presents a variety of information on Asia gathered by NHK correspondents and reporters, for listeners who want to further their knowledge and understanding of Asia.

Tue.GS(I)(II) RS(I)(II)
July 1: Vocational Training for Landless Farmers --- Bangladesh
July 8: Famine in Negros Island -- The Philippines
July 15: Guerrilla Activities against Central Government under Control? -- Burma
July 22: Intense Competition among Department Stores in Kuanju -- China
July 29: The Remarkable Growth of China's Agricultural Production -- More and More Farming Villages Earning More Than 100 Million Yuan

Thu. GS(I)(II) Sat.RS(III)
July 3,5: Port Facilities in China
July 10,12: The Future of Localization of Japanese Businesses -- Japanese Enterprises in ASEAN
July 17,19: Lowering Crude Oil Prices -- Status of Asian Oil
July 24,26: The Aircraft Industry in Asia
July 31,Aug.2: Japanese Businesses Aiming at the Indian Market

OUR HERITAGE Wed.RS(II) Fri.GS(I) RS(I)

From April, the program follows the life of an average Japanese, using events from daily life as clues to modern Japanese culture. The lifestyle of high school students will be introduced during the month of July.

July 2,4: Koshien Ball Park -- In August every year, the high school baseball teams selected from all over Japan meet to decide the annual champions. The excitement is not confined within the stadium, but spreads to all corners of the nation via radio and television.
July 9,11: High School is Not Compulsory, but... 93 percent of junior high graduates advance to the senior high.
July 16,18: My Favorite Books -- The young people today are more perceptive to senses than the logic. What sort of books.. music.. or paintings are loved by today's young, on which Japan's new cultural foundations will have to be built?
July 23,25: Japan as I See It -- "Baseball is my Youth" by Eiji Bando, baseball commentator, actor
July 30,Aug.1: Japan as I See It -- "Japanese Humor" by Tadasu Iizawa, playwrite

M É X I C O (O Williamson, El Paso TX) Mario Lagarreta Hernández, radio columnist for the daily El Universal de Ciudad Juárez, writes in his June 4, 1986 column that prospects are good for the establishment of a border broadcasting network, "to publicize Mexico for what it is through its language, music and customs." He reports that the president and northern zone manager of the Grupo 7 radio consortium have seriously discussed the formation of such a service on their stations in Reynosa, Nuevo Laredo and Ciudad Juárez. Grupo 7 owns XEROK--Radio Cañón (800 kHz), which already directs much of its programming to Latino listeners in the USA, and it could be assumed that any border network might be similar. Legarreta Hernández comments that such an operation would be 'something very much needed, given the current proliferation of foreign broadcast media in the language of Cervantes, above all here in our border area." [see also CHILE; XERF-1570 noted around 0430 with cultural talk, not just music-RMI?]

N E T H E R L A N D S [see RIB 109 for additional July previews] (via Dick Rush, TN) On Radio Netherlands, ASIASCAN is a new live up-tempo magazine show, flexible format including mini-documentaries, on these Wed & Fri transmissions only: 0830 on M21485 M17575, 1130 on F15560 M21480 M17575, 1430 on M17575 F15560 F13770 M11735 F5955. Fri on African transmissions only, EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT on students from abroad in the Netherlands: 4th & 11th Profile of Aerospace & Earth Sciences Institute in Enschede; 18th Institute for Leather and Shoe Research, Waalwijk; 25th Barneveld College for those interested in Pigs & Poultry! A new magazine for Africa will follow in Aug: 1630 on M9515 M6020, 1830 on B21685 B17605 M9540 M6020 F6020, 2030 on F11740 F9895 M9715 M9540. From July 1 the 0130 English to North America is dropped, but its frequencies, F9895 & F6020, added at 0230 to B9590 B6165. The 0430 broadcast to ME/EAf cut to 25 minutes (thus no features) and moved up to 0400 on F9895 F7175.

Features in Aug: Mon PORTRAITS OF THE PAST: 4th 1956; 11th 1960; 18th 1962; 25th 1966. On Tue DUTCH BY RADIO completes 26-week course in July, replaced by THE DUTCH & THEIR DEVELOPMENT for 13 wks, viz: July 29 Who are the Dutch? Aug 5th The Changing Landscape; 12th the Growth of the Cities; 19th Divisions! 26th The House of Orange.

Thurs MEDIA NETWORK: Aug 7 Ionosphere Holes No Barriers, Dr David Mandella/Boston Univ on rocket experiments. 14th News update from Ginbey, Campbell. 21st Amsterdam's local radio station STAD. 28th FIRATO-Preview on eve of huge international audio and video fair in Amsterdam--digital the catchword.

U K O G B A N I (July London Calling) THE PROMS season begins again July 18, with 19 live broadcasts, mostly at 1830 GMT. Fri 18 Mahler's 8th Symphony; Sat 19 Florentine Intermedii of 1589; Mon 21 Mozart Symphony 33, Zemlinsky Songs, Op. 13 with Felicity Palmer; Sat 26 Boulez' Figures-doubles-prismes; Mon 28 Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony; Hoddinott's The Sun, the Great Luminary of the Universe. Thu 31 at 1900 Liszt: Deux Légendes; Schubert-Liszt: Wanderer Fantasia, with Jorge Bolet.

Pick of the Month: A POLICEMAN'S LOT 6th 1615, 8th 1215, 2330, 10th 0330. A RULER'S GUIDE TO REPRESSION, 5 programs on: surveillance; abuse of law; intimidation; censorship; how the ruler guards himself from the guards, from 19th Sats (ex 26th) 2101, Weds 1515, Thurs 0945, Fris 0530. ASSIGNMENT at least one week in July reports on atmospheric pollution, exemplified by Seveso, Italy, Weds 2030, Thurs 0230, 1130, 1615 (10th & 17th only). FINANCING THE FUTURE interviews policy makers at World Bank, IMF, GATT--6th 1915, 7th 0101, 11th 1515. INNER SPACE--MYSTERIES OF THE DEEP--oceanbed resources, 13th 1615, 15th 1215, 2330, 17th 0330. LESLIE, heavily handicapped but with astonishing musical achievement, suffers from the Savant Syndrome--29th 1215, 2330, 31st 0330.

OUTLOOK, AT THE ROYAL WEDDING, live 23rd after the 0900 news, ceremony at 1030, procession around 1130, until 1200; recorded highlights on the 1901 & 0101 editions. Listeners may phone or write in questions about royalty for studio experts to answer. THE GLENNIE DETERMINATION, totally deaf percussionist--20th 1615, 22nd 1215, 2330, 24th 0330. WINDOWS ON THE UNIVERSE, 6 programmes on telescopes, from 15th Tues 1001, Weds 0330, Thurs 1830.

Features/Music/Drama: ASPECTS OF LISZT, from 8th Tues 0830, Fris 0230, 2330. BY JUPITER! legends associated with St Swithin's Day, such as 40 days of rain, 15th 1830, 16th 0730, 1330. CONCERT HALL Suns 1515 (27th only), 1530 (13th, 20th), Tues 2115: 8th Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto #1, Pogorelich; 13th Pears and Britten; 20th Beethoven's Symphony #1 on authentic instruments; 27th Liszt Anniversary--of his death--Piano Concerto #1, Brendel; Fantasia on Hungarian Folktunes, Bolet. ECCENTRIC TRAVELLERS, 7 pgms from 13th Suns 1915 (13th only), Mons 0101, Fris 1515: 13th Philip Thicknesse, who specialised in antagonising people; 21st Thomas Manning, brilliant and lazy; 28th James Holman, blind traveller around the world. FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS, by Hemingway, read by William Roberts, from 14th Mons 0430, 0815, Fris 2145. GOOD BOOKS, Mons 0315, 0915, Weds 1945 (ex 23rd), 2315: 7th Mountbatten: The Last Viceroy; 14th The Worst Journey in the World; 21st Homage to Catalonia; 28th Miguel Street. IN THE CAGE, by Henry James, from 7th Mons (ex 28th) 2101, Tues 0215, 0745, 1330; Weds (9th & 16th only) 2101, Thurs 0215, 0745, 1330; Fris (11th & 18th only) 2101, Sats 0215, 0745, 1330. NEW WAVES ON THE SHORT WAVE, music, from 19th Sats 0130, Tues 2315, Thurs 0730, Fris 1001. OMNIBUS: Volunteers for Liberty, recalling the Spanish Civil War, 15th 1615, 2030, 16th 0030, 1001.

ORIGINS, 4 pgms on archæology - from 21st Mons 2030, Tues 0230, 1130: 21st The Norman Inheritance, 28th The Neolithic Lake Villages of Central France. PLAY OF THE WEEK: Much Ado about Nothing, by Shakespeare, part 2, 5th 1901, 6th 0101, 1201. THE ANATOLIAN HEAD, by Carey Harrison on 12th 1830, 13th 0030, 1130. MRS WARREN'S PROFESSION, by G.B.S., 20th 0101, 1201, 1901. THE ADVENTURES OF THE INGENIOUS GENTLEMAN DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA, by Cervantes 27th 0030, 1130, 1830. RAY MOORE TALKS

TO...Roger Whittaker on 10th & 14th; Julio Iglesias 21st & 31st: Mons (ex 7th, 28th) 1330, Thurs 1001 Fris (ex 18th) 1830. ROBINSON'S CHOICE, light verse selected by BRAIN OF BRITAIN compère, 23rd 0730 & 1330. SHORT STORY Suns 1001, 2101 (ex 6th, 27th), Weds 0730 (2nd & 30th), Tues 0130: 6th Right Royal Connections! by Carol Ann Frazer; 13th The Difference to Me, by Gary Disher, Australia; 20th A Woman Who Works, by Fatima Noronha, Madras; 27th A Lost Weekend, by Owen Kelly. THE COMPANY OF FOXES, by Barry Davis, read by David Mahlowe, 23rd 2101, 24th 0215, 0745. THE GLASSHOUSE, by Matthew Solon, a play 7th 1830, 8th 1030, 9th 0230. THE MYSTERY OF THE BLUE TRAIN, by Agatha Christie, from 13th Suns 1430, Mons 1830 (14th only), Tues 1030, 1830 (22nd, 29th), Weds 0230. THE PHILIP JONES BRASS ENSEMBLE from 21st Mons 0145, Tues 0430, 1445, Fris 0815. THE WASTE LAND, by T S Eliot, poetry reading by Alec Guinness, following SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE PROMS, 26th 1915.

A date has been set for the first stage of the BBCWS charity stamp appeal auction, Thu July 31, sponsored by the OUTLOOK programme; has met 'magnificent response' with hundreds of thousands of stamps donated, from current issues to valuable collections. Proceeds go to UNICEF on 40th anniv.

U S A (gh, from Voice) VOA highlights for July: Actually starting Sun June 29 thru Thu July 3 NIGHTLINE AFRICA covers the annual NAACP convention; while Mon-Fri June 30-July 4 VOA MORNING reports on the Statue of Liberty festivities. Tue July 1 NOW MUSIC USA celebrates Debbie Harry's birthday with a sampling of the best of Blondie. Sun 6 (and also Sun June 29) PEOPLE IN AMERICA tells the story of John Philip Sousa. Sat 12 COUNTRY MUSIC USA has live evening coverage of the Volunteer Jam, from Nashville; highlights during the weeks following in Friday broadcasts. Sun 13 DAYBREAK AFRICA looks at the impact of "Live Aid". Sun 13 MUSIC TIME IN AFRICA hostess Rita Rochelle presents pop music of Nigeria and Ghana. [I learned at VOA Antigua that TALK TO AMERICA, first Suns 1710, has been canceled at least until September.] Wed 16 SPACE & MAN subseries History of Medicine, on polio. Sat 26 AMERICAN STORIES--"The Gatewood Caper," by Bashiell Hammett. Sat 26 WEEKEND at the Aspen Music Festival. WE THE PEOPLE, a new series on the Constitution, began a 26-part series June 22 on STUDIO ONE, and will continue on the 4th Sun of each month, i.e. July 27. Sometime during July the weekday FOCUS will report on prosperous South Korea.

(gh) Radio Earth's Michael Poulos told me June 2 that they had received a letter from Landsradio, Curaçao, saying that the Netherlands Antilles Ministry of Communications planned to issue a letter of intent to issue Radio Earth a broadcasting license--an important step in their progress. The Summer Program Schedule, via WHRI 7355 Indiana Mon-Sat at 11 pm-midnight EDT, Tue-Sun UTC 0300: Program #1 on Thu repeated Mon [NAm time]: HAM NOTES, SWEDEN CALLING DXERS, SWISS SW MERRY-GO-ROUND, MAILBAG. Program #2 on Fri & Tue: BYLINE/NORTHERN LIGHTS, SKYLINE, COMMENTARY by David Monson or Michael Poulos. Program #3 on Sat & Wed: SHORTWAVE PANDEMONIUM, and one other feature, rotating: THIS IS THE CARIBBEAN, CANADIAN BUREAU, BEST IN THE COUNTRY, BEAT BOX, SOUL SOUND AMERICA, A CLOSER LOOK.

(Daniel J Miller, WI) Coming this summer, a new kind of radio station on shortwave, SUNSPLASH RADIO INTERNATIONAL (SRI), the first all-reggae music station on shortwave. In an effort to expand the world wide audience of reggae music, SRI was created to bring the world a monthly, two-hour program of the best and newest that reggae has to offer. A SW signal can travel thousands of miles and with new technological advances, gone are the days of scratchy and weak low fidelity signals; today listeners can hear super clear and much higher quality signals and even in stereo. SRI is not a radio station in the traditional sense; we will be using the transmitter of another shortwave station (not yet finalized) to air our programs to the world. SW receivers the size of paperback books or smaller are available from Sony, Panasonic, Toshiba, etc.; prices start at $75, and any of them will bring in other regular international broadcasts, plus AM & FM; so gone are the days of bulky, expensive and obsolete receiver-s. Listeners will be able to tune in to SRI as easily as to AM or FM. The regular weekly SW audience in North America alone is estimated at over two million listeners, so what better way to expand reggae--its music and message to the masses of the world. If you'd like more info on supporting, advertising or sponsoring reggae and SRI, write to us c/o Daniel J Miller, 1604 Plover Springs Drive, Plover WI 54467. Reggae bands are also invited to send high-quality recordings for worldwide exposure. This is a serious project....

(gh) Some food for thought comes from Stanley Leinwoll, RFE/RL engineering director, in a full-page commentary, Shortwave: making chaos out of order, on page 36 of the Jun 2 Broadcasting Magazine (via Dave Hughes). Main point is that FCC is running out of frequencies for existing private US SW stations, let alone new ones coming up, and they aren't really effective in reaching target areas.

(Jim Conrad, Waterloo IA, April 7) I've just listened to WORLD OF RADIO and heard the comments about the jerk who was happy to keep Nebraska "Public Radio-Free". You must realize that, except for cities, Public Radio is often considered to be for the wealthy elite. This is especially true for Nebraska, where the extreme right-wing is quite entrenched. (Just recall the Posse Comitatus movement and the desire of the fundamentalists to put their children in uncertified educational facilities, just so the children won't be exposed to using their minds for thinking.) It should not be surprising that the extreme right would crawl in bed with broadcast station owners. I'm sure many of them are quite unhappy about the break-up of the clear channel stations, even though clear channel operations do not provide anything even remotely resembling regionally, let alone nationally, unique programming. With

the advent of satellite program distribution, local stations can provide anything the 'clear channels' can. They did, however, represent 'big money' which the far-right worships. Personally, the only saving grace to be found in even allowing regional clear-channel operations would be for public radio to acquire the stations and program them with something for the mind, not the mindless. Yes, I too feel just a bit disagreeable about the way Nebraska Public Radio is being treated. However,it should be at least a bit heartening to know that, under the Reagan "Reign of Error", there are actually more public radio stations affiliated with NPR (and I might assume APR as well), than ever before, according to the March 1985 revision of the NPR Member Stations list. I'll have to get Bruce Elving's latest FM Atlas to see if these stations are new or simply ones which have gone from 10 watts to full power.

A Threat to Both U.S. Radios in Europe

(New York Times May 19, via Tom McKeon and Gerald Kercher)

By Malcolm S. Forbes Jr.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are in jeopardy.

The Chernobyl nuclear disaster emphasized the importance of these stations to the peoples of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. As press accounts have confirmed, the stations have been a source of breaking news for audiences in the Soviet bloc and have also provided listeners with the practical advice on survival that one might expect of a radio station in this country at times of national or local emergency.

Despite severe jamming, except in Hungary and Rumania, more than 50 million adults behind the Iron Curtain listen to the stations at least once a week. One clear reason for this is that the stations try to concentrate on local events and trends. They are, in that sense, a surrogate domestic radio service for each of these countries.

Yet Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty may have to stop broadcasting by July 4.

The immediate problem is this: since the bulk of their operations are in Munich, two-thirds of the radios' costs must be paid in West German marks, not dollars. That's no problem as long as the value of the dollar does not change. But it has — with a vengeance.

The Administration assumed, for buying purposes, a dollar-mark exchange rate of 3.08 marks to the dollar when the 1986 fiscal year began last fall. Since then, of course, the dollar has plunged, and now buys only 2.17 marks. With an operating budget of around $100 million (which comes entirely from funds appropriated by Congress), this means that the stations face a shortfall of more than $22 million. This represents a cut nearly five times larger than the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reduction that the operation absorbed earlier this year. In a matter of weeks, the stations will run out of cash.

An emergency supplemental measure is before Congress that provides, among other things, for an appropriation that would make up the devastating foreign exchange shortfall. Support for the full $22 million is imperative if the radios are to continue operating. Congress has always given strong bipartisan support in the past. The question is whether it will do so in an era of tight budgets.

Unfortunately, the emergency supplemental appropriation is part of a larger bill that contains numerous items the Reagan Administration opposes. The White House has indicated it may veto the bill in its present form. The Munich operation would then become a victim of a dispute between the executive and legislative branches not of its own making. Delay in funding might prove as deadly as denial.

We have little room for maneuver. During the 1970's, shrinking budgets forced the radios to cut personnel from 2,700 to 1,700.

The falling dollar is the immediate peril. But there is a longer-term danger: many of our transmitting facilities are outmoded. For every dollar we spend on broadcasting, the Soviet Union spends the equivalent of $3 to block the signal. That's why our outdated transmitters must be rehabilitated. There's no point in broadcasting if the message can't get through.

Though the costs are small potatoes by Washington standards, the radios play a vital role for the United States and the West. Change in the totalitarian societies of the Soviet bloc won't come about on the battlefield in this nuclear age. It will come about through internal pressures such as those that brought Solidarity into existence in Poland. Jerzy Urban, the Polish Government spokesman, is on record as saying, "If you would close Radio Free Europe, the underground [Solidarity] would cease to exist."

In the short term, the existence of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty is jeopardized by the falling dollar. In the long term, the lack of money to rehabilitate our transmitting facilities poses an equal threat. Congress should pay close attention. □

Malcolm S. Forbes Jr., president and deputy editor in chief of Forbes Magazine, is chairman of the bipartisan Board for International Broadcasting, which oversees Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

(Robert "Snuffy" Hester, Belleville NJ) A pirate station was on the air early Sunday June 8th, broadcast in progress at 0030, sign-off at 0115 UTC on 5940 kHz. Claiming to be "The Voice of Communism," Moscow, four actors affecting Russian accents (and with a slight echo chamber) performed a very entertaining parody of Radio Moscow's North American Service. The program was recorded, and produced either in a recording studio, or on some very nice amateur equipment. It sounded like this program was made in the USA, judging by extensive use of the currently popular "TV Theme Album" advertised on US TV late at night. An old TV show theme would rise up and under the announcer, who would comment on the wicked ways of Americanism and Democracy. For example: My Three Sons: an interview with Chip Douglas (apparently brainwashed and reading from a script) in which he reveals he has been a communist for many years; The Dick Van Dyke Show: "He (Rob Petrie) was a decadent man...in the Soviet Union...it is not necessary for a family to have more than food to eat, and one radio listening to 'The Voice of Communism'" I Dream of Jeannie: (speaking about the American astronauts' need for sex) "Don't be fooled by the music, it sounds like love was included, but it was for money only, just like Ronald Reagan and his henchmen". Also, a radio play about Soviet defectors to the US (they lost the echoes on their voices when they defected), and how they returned to the fold because "all roads lead back to communism" plus an interview with "Richard Nixon," who played piano and sang an original song. Reception here in the Newark NJ area was weak, with fading and occasional noise (same at a friend's location in Queens NYC); seems like these folks are at least one skip away from New York. First pirate I ever heard! These guys are great. How many people out there agree that amateur broadcasting should be opened up to the American people?

U S S R (via Christos Rigas & Owen Williamson) Some RMWS apolitical features with current skeds: CULTURE & THE ARTS Tue 0330 0830 1530 2130, Thu 0130 0530 1130 1830. AUDIO BOOK CLUB Sat 0530 1630 2130, Sun 1230 1930, Mon 0230 1030. ANTHOLOGY OF SOVIET MUSIC Mon 0630 1330 1730 2030, Sat 2030, Sun 1330. JAZZ SHOW Tue 0630 1330 1730 2030, Sat 0630, Sun 2030. FOLK BOX Thu 0630 1330 1730 2030, Sat 1330, Sun 0630. MUSIC & MUSICIANS Fri 0630 1330 1730 2030, Sat 0930, Sun 1730. MUSIC AT YOUR REQUEST Wed 0630 1330 1730 2030, Sat 1730, Sun 0930. YOUR TOP TUNE Sat 0140 1140 1440 1940, Sun 0040 0340 1040 1640, Mon 1240. MUSICAL QUIZ Sat 0340 0840 1540, Sun 0140 0540 1140 1840 2140.

REPORT FROM THE CARIBBEAN

by Glenn Hauser (c) 1986

During the week of June 4-11 I managed to visit six islands in the northeast Caribbean--Antigua, Montserrat, Sint Maarten/Saint Martin, Anguilla, St Eustatius, and Saba. However, my accomodations were only on Antigua (4 nights) and Sint Maarten (3 nights), with the other islands reached on day-trip excursions. This trip differed from a previous one, to the US Virgin Islands in November 1982, detailed in the January 1983 RIB Issue 72, which readers who are especially interested in the Caribbean radio scene may wish to compare. Instead of 'hard' DXing with hundreds of feet of wire and a communications receiver, this time I wished to travel light, and visit as many of the broadcasting stations as possible. I did manage to visit nearly every AM, FM and SW BC transmitter site and/or studio on the islands, as well as do a considerable amount of tuning and taping with the ICF-2002, sometimes with its supplied external antenna, sometimes without, and partially on St Maarten with a longer wire I scrounged. Aside from the bandscans at various locations, it makes more sense to present this info in country order, not chronological or frequency order. All times and dates are UTC unless quoting local announcements, which are in AST (UTC -4). Main DXing locations were the Barrymore Hotel on the north side of St John's, Antigua; an afternoon session at its allied Barrymore Beach Apartments north of there; and the Seaview Hotel in downtown Philipsburg, Sint Maarten. Both hotels had noise problems --the Barrymore from the ceiling fan, which had to share its transformer with my 120v equipment; and the Seaview, from fluorescents and TVs throughout, if not additional sources; however, most of the tuning there was done from a few meters away on the adjacent beach, mostly clean of noise even with AC extended from the building (sensitivity of the ICF-2002 is invariably better on AC than batteries). Now, country by country, I'll combine my observations as a traveller, station visitor, and DXer.

ENJOY THE COMFORT AND SPEED OF "TWO CHEERS", ONLY 15 MIN. TO ANGUILLA

Extra Trips on Special Request

Call 2426

- International Travel Requires I.D.
- Departs Marigot & Anguilla
- 8 trips Daily
- 30 Passengers
- And we guarantee No Seasickness!

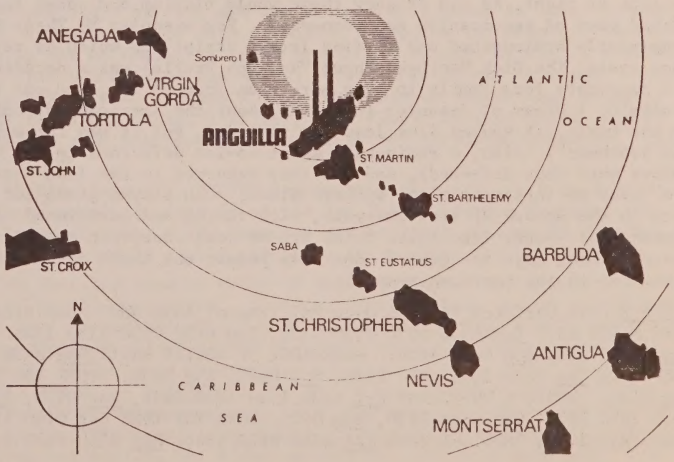
ONLY $10.00 ROUND TRIP

JUST BE AT THE PIER 5 MIN. EARLY CHECK SCHEDULE

"The #1 Boat to Anguilla"

RADIO ANGUILLA SERVES OVER 250,000 LISTENERS

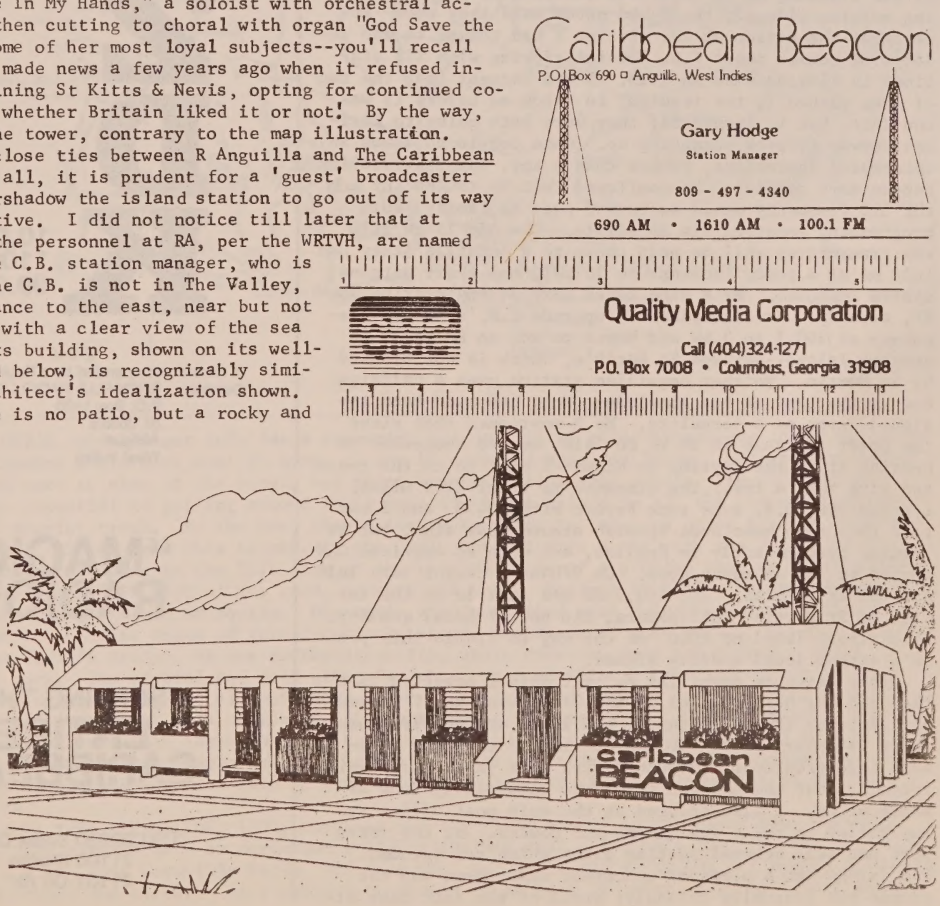
ANGUILLA This long, narrow, and non-mountainous island lies just north of St Martin, from which it is most easily reached. One could take a 10-minute flight from Juliana airport, but it's more fun to take an 85¢ minibus from Philipsburg on the Dutch side to Marigot on the French, and then catch a speedboat 'ferry' to Anguilla, as advertised at left (actually, I took the sister vessel, Mystic). On the way over, bumping across the swells, one has a good view of the burning garbage dump on the north coast of St Martin. As on most of these islands, the visitor to Anguilla is at the mercy of the taxi drivers at the port of entry--if there is any local bus service, no one will tell you anything about it. So I struck a deal for a ride to my first destination, Radio Anguilla, in The Valley, which is a very spread-out, rural community roughly in the centre of the island. Since my time is limited, my strategy in visiting stations is to drop in, rather than to try to make an appointment, which might be at an inconvenient time for me, or even refused; however, this sometimes means the station officials



are not in, and this was the case at both Anguilla stations. Nevertheless, I was cordially received by the DJ on duty, Kevin Richardson, and the secretary, Zulma Webster. There are lots of large shade trees around, and the building was open to the air, except for the air-conditioned control room. This arrangement was typical of other stations I visited. I learnt that the current schedule with 1 kW on 1505 kHz is Mon-Sat 0930-1800 & 2100-0215; Sun 1600-0215; future plans include filling in the afternoon silent period, adding FM, and increasing AM power to 10 kW [about which more below]. The illustrations are from RA's commercial rate-card No. 2, from Nov 1, 1973, which is still in effect with minor changes. It also says the station started as a non-commercial community service April 9, 1969; phone number 208. I also obtained a programme schedule for the week of March 23, 1986, on which the phone number is given as 218. While somewhat outdated due to goings and comings of programmes, and because of presumed additional religious programming in the week before Easter, some details of it should still be of interest. BBC News (I saw the old SW receiver next to the transmitter; apparently tuned to 6195) Daily 1600-1615 and 0200-0210; Mon-Sat also 1100-1115 and 1300-1310, and 2300-2315, the last probably also on Sundays. Local, Regional, and sometimes also International news is scheduled: Sun 1615-1625 and 2315-2330; Mon-Sat 1115-1130, 2315-2345. VOA news was scheduled Tue-Sat 0100-0115 but pre-empted for special programming this week. Mon-Fri 1200-1215 also BBC Radio Newsreel. There was a great deal of religious programming; among other types during the daytime: Sun 1900-2000 THE SYMPHONY HOUR, 2230-2245 LIGHT MUSIC FROM THE NETHERLANDS; Mon-Fri 1745-1800 LIGHT CLASSICS, 2100-2130 PICK OF THE POPS, 2130-2200 CALYPSO SPOT, 2200-2300 COUNTRY STYLE. The local BULLETIN BOARD should be of particular interest, scheduled: Sun 1625-1630, Mon-Sat 1125/1130-1145, 2345-2400 UTC.

R Anguilla actually starts signing off immediately following the BBC news relay at 0209, as noted on the 5th, with the usual amenities, a hymn which may also be the national anthem (NA), seemingly titled "God Be In My Hands," a soloist with orchestral accompaniment, then cutting to choral with organ "God Save the Queen" from some of her most loyal subjects--you'll recall that Anguilla made news a few years ago when it refused independence joining St Kitts & Nevis, opting for continued colonial status whether Britain liked it or not! By the way, RA has only one tower, contrary to the map illustration.

There are close ties between R Anguilla and The Caribbean Beacon--after all, it is prudent for a 'guest' broadcaster which can overshadow the island station to go out of its way to be cooperative. I did not notice till later that at least two of the personnel at RA, per the WRTVH, are named Hodge like the C.B. station manager, who is Anguillan. The C.B. is not in The Valley, but some distance to the east, near but not on the coast, with a clear view of the sea to the SE. Its building, shown on its well-known QSL card below, is recognizably similar to the architect's idealization shown. In fact, there is no patio, but a rocky and unpaved, brushy area in front. There are not two towers behind the building, but a small telephone pole to the right bearing 2 circular FM elements for the lowpower 100.1 MHz outlet, and a single main AM tower further back to the right on which are duplexed the 690 and 1610



transmitters. They certainly have the nicest building of any of the stations I visited. It's painted white and a dark-peach colour. Decorating the walls are cards received from listeners around the world, and an arrangement of foreign stamps, as well as some very nice batiks (?). Offices and the unusually spacious control room are air-conditioned, whilst the foyer and hallway are not. The brand-new 50 kW transmitter is visible behind glass; its modular design allows any failing part to be removed without loss of airtime, simply by bypassing it to a duplicate module. Obviously, 1610 was chosen to be 'out of band' and away from interference, whilst still within tuning range of common radios--but why 690 as well? It was thought that the unusually high frequency would not serve close-in areas well although I recall that at one time the two were programmed separately, not the case now. The choice of 690 was no accident, but was a physical requirement to duplex two transmitters onto one antenna, one 5/8 wave, the other half wave, I was told; but I can't get the mathematics of this to work out. Can anyone explain? After I was back at the ferry terminal waiting for the next boat, "someone wants to see you," to my surprise. It turned out to be Mr Hodge, accompanied by their engineer from Texas, Mr Richardson, who had not been at the station. Initially, they were quite hostile, as if I were about to abscond with some deep dark secret. Even as we talked, Mr R suspected I was secretly taping him, as I had been listening to RFO 99.2 on my play-only walkman and the stereo jewel was flashing on and off. He asserted that C.B. was doing nothing illegal, tho I had never said they were--apparently the person at the station I had talked to had related my remark about C.B. now interfering with TIS stations in Florida also on 1610. I had thought that the two of them rushed to the terminal to catch me before it was too late, but it turned out they were both going to Marigot anyway to pick something up. Once convinced I was an interested journalist, rather than a spy, our conversation became more cordial. He confirmed that by the end of July the 690 frequency would be turned over to Family Radio programming received via satellite. The old 15-kW 1610 kHz transmitter will be sold cheap to R Anguilla [they had told me of a power increase to 10 kW], and their antenna system improved. Mr R also takes care of engineering for RA, already. He also plans to upgrade C.B.'s own FM frequency of 100.1 to 3 kW and hopes to add an FM relay on another island--perhaps St Barth's, which is not blocked by St Martin. Neither Anguillan station uses a callsign and to the best of his knowledge, none has ever been assigned, even as a formality. Mr R mentioned that since the power increase to 50 kW on 1610, he had succeeded in hearing it in the daytime in Miami--I must go to the beach and give that a try...the distance is about 1200 miles. I noted that C.B. runs some French after 0430, and I was told they also have some Spanish around that time, but it remains predominantly in English, and with an American C&W format as far as music goes. On 9/0456 I caught both 1610 and 690 in Spanish. The 100.1 FM was audible on the far side of St Martin, Philipsburg, tho not at local quality. At a flight level of 2000' on the way to Statia this put in a strong local quality signal.

Other notes on Anguilla: My taxi driver asserted that they had the best beaches in the Caribbean, and I viewed one nice one from a distance; had lunch at The Old House, where Salisbury steak was the special of the day; pleasant indoor/outdoor atmosphere with cute young girls waitressing, but the manager seemed to continually look askance at me. I also stopped at the main post office in The Valley to buy a few stamps and covers. At the ferry port one sees several rusting hulks which ran aground. The island has a pleasant unhurried atmosphere and the people are generally friendly; proud of the fact that almost all land and enterprises are privately home-owned.

RADIO
ZDK
10,000 Watts
1100 Khz A.M.
99.0 Mhz F.M.

ZDK
Is owned and operated by a Registered Private Company - GRENVILLE RADIO LTD
P.O. Box 1100
St. John's
Antigua
West Indies

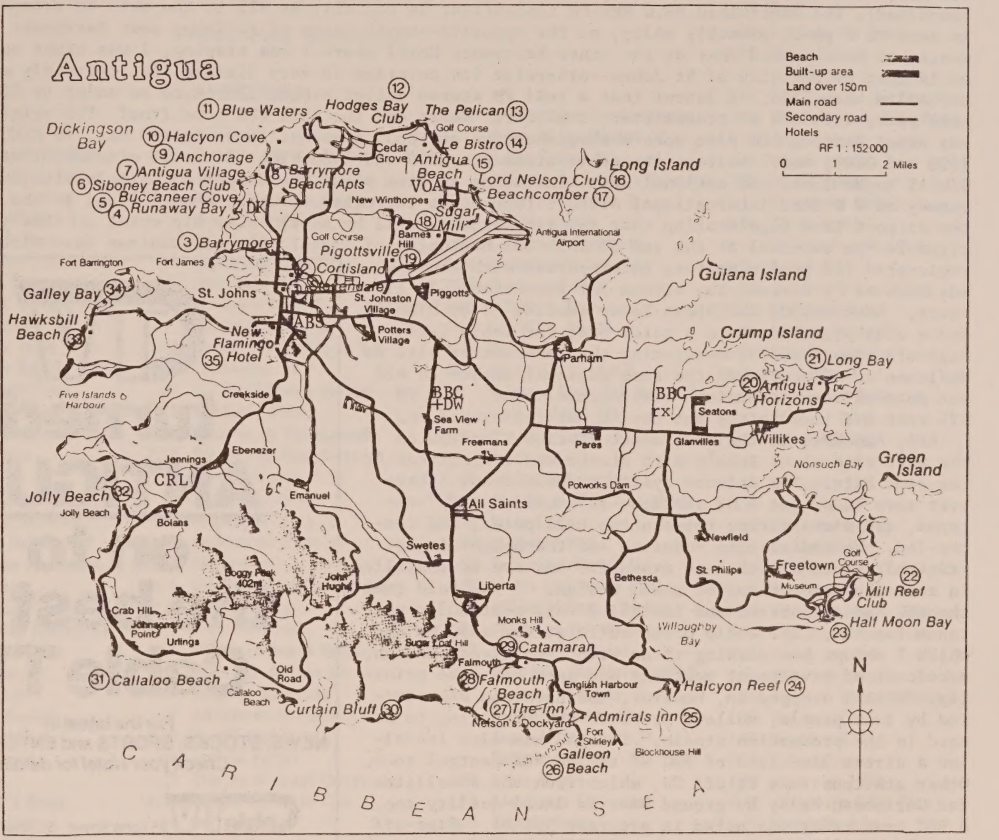
"MAGIC RADIO"

SERVING THE
ENTIRE
CARIBBEAN

TEL: 22850 Sales Office
21100 Studio
21101 On Air

Before I had left the Caribbean Beacon, I checked the guest register. There had been a lot from neighboring islands, as one would expect, but few from the US this year. Among the latter, I did not recognize any names from DX circles. My remark in the book was: "Not DX Anymore". [More at end -- M&M]

ANTIGUA has the worst roads anywhere--pavement comes and goes, and potholes occur roughly (!) every 10 meters. I breathed a sigh of relief when my rental car had survived a day's touring, especially since I had been deprived of a spare tyre despite a total cost of US$64 including a mandatory temporary local drivers licence costing US$12, which I got only (as a souvenir) two days later after repeatedly insisting on it. And air-conditioning would have cost $5 more, if any AC cars had been available. Antigua Car Rental was in the room next to mine at the hotel, but phone inquiries indicated similar rip-offs elsewhere. But the car was essential to getting around the relatively large island to all the radio sites/sights off the beaten tourist track. By the way, they drive on the left in this and other British sphere Caribbean islands. I had done this before, in the USVI, but not with a car with the driver on the right. I found that keeping to the left side of the road was less of a problem than properly judging how far I was from the left side of the road, pedestrians, etc. Antigua is hilly, but not mountainous like Montserrat, Saba, or even St Martin. Non-radio sights visited were Nelson's Dockyard on the south coast, which contains ruins of fortifications, shops, restaurants, post office, Cable & Wireless office; and the Devil's Bridge, at the northeastern tip, where crashing surf has eroded a large blow hole under the rock. The capital and only city, St Johns, is a bustling commercial center and a small town at the same time--no large, tall buildings, streets are crowded, sewers are open, and negotiating them either in car or on foot is a challenge. Dominating the skyline is St John's Cathedral, double-domed, which has suffered both earthquake and hurricane damage since 1683. One gets the impression of a fair amount of poverty and unemployment in the area. There is at least one large supermarket, but fresh fruit and vegetables are also sold on many streetcorners, and in the main market on the south side of the city.



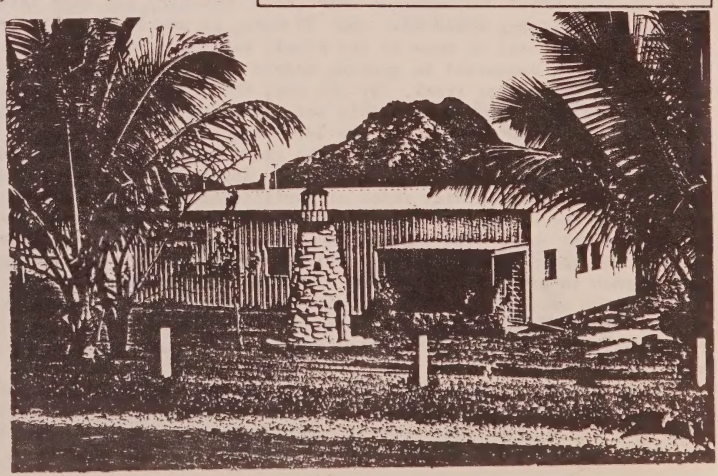
A couple blocks from there, ZDK, 1100, occupies the top floor of a 2-story rented blue building. Within a year, they plan to move to their own building further east. The call letters were not to be seen on a small sign, just Grenville Radio, Ltd (see ad), but Magic Radio and ZDK did appear on a news cruiser parked across the street. As I dropped in around 10 am on a Saturday, they were busy setting

up for an outside broadcast, checking the lines, talking back over the air, etc. This appears to be one of the most popular stations in the area, keeping up to date with music, and reaching many other islands, as well (and it's a regular evening catch along the coast at least from Long Island to Newfoundland). The advertised 99.0 MHz FM transmitter is actually an STL to the main AM transmitter which is next to a pond, probably salty, on the opposite--north, side of St Johns near Barrymore Beach Apartments; it so happened that at the other Barrymore Hotel where I was staying, I was right on the beam, as is most of the city of St Johns--otherwise its coverage is very limited, but certainly offers better audio than 1100. I learnt that a real FM stereo outlet around 105 is to be added by ZDK early next year, with a 1 kW transmitter, 3 kW ERP. Where did the call ZDK come from? The original owner was named Zandek. ZDK also does a comprehensive one-hour newscast four times a day, 60 MINUTES, at 1600 and 0400, and I believe the other times are 1000 and 2200 UTC. After 15 minutes of world news, 5/0415 began local and national news, including an item about the danger of animals straying onto the runway at V C Bird International Airport [who needs terrorism to worry about?!](and at the entrance to the airport is a sign stating that any such animals will be shot). The big event of the year on Antigua is the carnival at the end of July and beginning of August; 49 calypsonians have already been registered for preliminaries; interspersed with amusing ads such as "I scream, You scream for ice cream," 16 flavours. After 0430, Caribbean Today section of 60 MINUTES. And a well-produced ad to a quick beat for Cabin Craft. Sign-off came at 0503, mentioning the transmitter site as McKinnon's. Then played the same national anthem as ABS but in a different version, instrumental band. The FM STL went off immediately but the AM carrier stayed on.

ABS, 620 kHz, is the government station, located on the east side of St John's with studio and transmitter at the same site. The antenna system is unlike any I have ever seen before at a MW station--it's called a "T" antenna, two wires strung between two tall poles, and centre-fed. No radials are required and the height is not critical, so it's much less expensive and can be installed in a smaller area than the usual design. I was told that the BBC had engineered and installed this particular antenna for ABS. The audio often suffers from a 50 Hz hum, which I assume has nothing to do with the antenna design. Broadcast of government meetings and speeches take priority. When I dropped in, however, the newsroom was staffed by four people, while a preacher was preparing to record in the production studio. The BBC has also installed a direct line feed of BBC WS to the ABS control room. Other stations take it off SW, which from the satellite-fed Caribbean Relay by ground wave is local-quality too. A BBC news relay was noted in progress 5/0404. Sign-off started at 0459, giving power as 10,000 watts; to return at 0925 UTC with program lineup, 0930 first program; "We wish you a peaceful rest and a bright awakening." The national anthem was performed by choir and piano; three stanzas of which I could only record the first two as the ZDK sign off was coming up. Hard to understand, but some of the phrases were "Dear Antigua & Barbuda...golden sands...our native land...nation great and free..."

The only TV station on the island is also run by ABS on ch A10 from a different location; local news around 2330 was amateurish at best; continual video breakup would have sent any home VCR owner right to the repair shop; suffers even more by comparison to satellite channels, mostly pirated, I suspect, on CTV, see ad:

CTV
turned
ANTIGUA
on to
the best in
Cable TV
For the latest in
NEWS, STOCKS, SPORTS and ENTERTAINMENT.
Check your Hotel for details.
CableTV 25 Long Street, St. John's, Antigua W.I.



CARIBBEAN RADIO LIGHTHOUSE

ON YOUR RADIO DIAL: 1165 Khz - AM

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

SUNDAY

	SIGN ON
5:25	Moments With the Book
5:55	Agriculture In Action
6:00	Cry of His Coming
6:15	Voice of Victory
6:30	Open Bible Hour
7:00	Burdens Are Lifted
7:15	Beams of Praise
7:30	Dr. Frank Garlock (CSC)
8:00	Calvary Hour
9:00	Scripture Truth
9:30	Northside Baptist Church
10:30	Choral Selections
11:00	Tabernacle Hour
12:00	Views of Truth
12:05	Sacred Music
12:30	Gospel Hour
1:00	Balm From Gilead
1:30	Maranatha Outreach
2:30	People's Gospel Hour
3:00	Lighthouse Favourites
3:30	Here's How
3:45	Hymn History
4:00	Bob Shelton Ministries
4:15	Nuggets of Truth
4:30	Sunday Concert
5:00	Unshackled!
5:30	Revival Crusade
6:00	BBC World News
6:10	Word of Life
6:15	Miracles
6:30	Children's Songs
6:45	CBH Storytime
7:00	Word of Truth
7:15	Let the Bible Speak
7:30	Fellowship Baptist Church
8:30	Biblical Insights
9:00	Open Bible Hour
9:30	Southside Baptist Church
10:15	Mariner's Call
10:30	SIGN OFF

MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

	SIGN ON
5:25	Strength for the Day
5:40	Agriculture In Action
5:45	Beth Haven Bible Studies
5:55	Views of Truth
6:00	Talking Book
6:15	Lighthouse Favourites
6:30	Good Cheer MWF
	Mariner's Call T
	Storybook Room Th
6:45	Burdens Are Lifted M T W
	Please God Th F
7:00	BBC World News & Weather
7:10	The Bible Stands
7:25	Sunshine on the Soapsuds
7:30	Bob Shelton Ministries M
	Women's Choice T Th
	Beyond the Sunset W
	Nuggets of Truth F
7:45	Foundations of Faith
8:00	BBC Newsreel
8:15	Bible Institute of the Air
8:30	Singspiration
8:45	Grace and Truth
9:00	BBC World News & Weather
9:10	Challenge for the Day
9:15	Songs of Salvation
9:30	Adventures in Family Living
9:35	Bright Spot Hour
10:00	Lest We Forget
10:15	Stories of Great Christians
10:30	Little Lightouse Club
11:00	Daily Light
11:30	Gospel Hour
11:55	Views of Truth
12:00	BBC World News
12:10	Viewpoint
12:15	Talking Book
12:30	Lighthouse Concert
1:00	Bible Tract Echoes
1:15	Sacred Variety M W F
	Public Information Update T Th
1:30	Heart to Heart
2:00	Adventures in Family Living
2:05	Sunshine on the Soapsuds
2:15	Lifeline
2:30	Spotlight on the Scriptures M
	Voice of the Trumpet T
	Modern Times W
	Science, Scripture & Salvation
	Voice of Victory F
2:45	Lest We Forget
3:00	Lighthouse Favourites
3:30	Bookshelf/Sailor Sam
3:45	Sermon and Song
4:00	BBC World News
4:10	The Bible Stands
4:25	Way to Life
4:30	Word of Life M W F
	Voice of Hephzibah House T
	Word of Truth Th
4:45	Cry of His coming T
	Truth and Life Th
5:00	Afternoon Melodies
5:15	Stories of Great Christians
5:30	Daily Light
6:00	Listenin' Post
6:15	Sailor Sam/Bookshelf
6:30	Little Lighthouse Club
7:00	BBC World News & Weather
7:10	Challenge for the Day
7:15	Heavenly Harmonies
7:30	What Does the Bible Say? M
	Biblical Insights T
	Revival Crusade W
	Evangelistic Hour Th
	Balm From Gilead F
8:00	Bible Tracts
8:15	Lighthouse Favourites
8:45	Talking Book
9:00	Heart to Heart
9:30	Musique Classique
9:55	Mariner's Call
10:00	Bible Truth
10:15	Quiet Time M T Th
	Modern Times W
	Eventide F
10:30	SIGN OFF

M T W Th F = Days of the week

SATURDAY

	SIGN ON
5:25	Music
5:30	Truth of the Cross
6:00	Hour of Grace
6:15	Agriculture In Action
6:45	Spotlight on the Scriptures
7:00	BBC World News & Weather
7:10	Gospel Light
7:15	Gospel Herald
7:30	Singspiration
7:45	Beyond the Sunset
8:00	BBC Newsreel
8:15	Children's Bible Club
8:30	Ranger Bill
9:00	Children's Gospel Hour
9:15	Storybook Room
9:30	Seeking the Lost
10:00	Dramatized Bible
10:30	Sacred Music
11:00	Messages With Meaning
11:55	Views of Truth
12:00	BBC World News
12:10	Gospel Light
12:15	Mariner's Call
12:30	Gospel Hour
1:00	Light for Living
1:15	Sacred Variety
1:30	Friendship Baptist Church
2:30	Moments With The Book
3:00	Bible and Modern Science
3:15	Lighthouse Favourites
3:45	Stones Cry Out
4:00	BBC World News
4:10	Thoughts from the Bible
4:25	Way to Life
4:30	Sermon and Song
5:00	Calvary Hour
6:00	Fables of Faith
6:15	Children's Bible Club
6:30	Storybook Room
6:45	Children's Gospel Hour
7:00	BBC World News
7:10	Gospel Light
7:15	Let the Bible Speak
7:30	Ranger Bill
8:00	Voice of Hephzibah House
8:15	Lighthouse Favourites
8:45	Gospel Herald
9:00	Unshackled!
9:30	Happy Time
10:00	Way to Life
10:15	Sacred Music
10:30	SIGN OFF

I reached Caribbean Radio Lighthouse toward the end of my day tour of the island. It's in the southwest near Jolly Beach (see map), after a pleasant drive through the lushest part of the island, the rain forest around Boggy Peak. It was 5 pm when I arrived, and let it not be said that evangelists are always humourless. On the wall was a sign, "At 5:00 they rise from the dead" (paraphrased), and indeed everyone was about to leave at quitting time, but Chief Engineer Curtis L Waite seemed glad to stay on and visit with me. Unlike his counterpart at the Caribbean Beacon, he involves himself closely in programming, and sees a spectrum in the philosophy of the area's three main gospel stations (the other being Radio Paradise, St Kitts, 825), with his own at the most conservative end (not surprising since it's owned by a Baptist faction in Chattanooga), and programming must meet rigorous standards to be accepted on this non-profit station which does sell its airtime. Gospel rock is out for sure; even the Southern Baptists' MASTER CONTROL is unacceptable; preachers who do too much soliciting may find

their tapes cut. C.R.L. was the only station I visited, capable of handing me a printed schedule of their own programming, more or less current; probably thanks to their new computers masquerading behind old-fashioned roll-top desks; however, it's difficult to get them repaired expeditiously. No doubt they also help with the extensive mailing list, for the station runs a bible-study indoctrination course and I saw several large bags of mail destined for the youth of various islands. Everything seems to be very well organized, with a huge tape library lining the walls even in the production studios; many series can be re-run periodically as they are timeless, including many of C.R.L.'s own productions. It's difficult to obtain a home phone right away in Antigua, so station staffers living in different parts of the island have a VHF radio link, whose squelch periodically broke into our conversation. The transmitter is not right next to the building, but perhaps a mile southward in a salt marsh; fortunately, I did not attempt to get to the tower itself before I encountered the studios right by the road. I neglected to enquire about FM, but there is a low-power outlet on 90.0 MHz which I was able to monitor only at Barrymore Beach, 7/2009 ending BBC relay and then parallel to 1165 at 2010 UTC. Perhaps this links the two sites, tho in the opposite direction from my angle. Mr Waite revealed that there had been long-standing plans to add a station on GRENADA, interrupted by the Marxist era; now they are resuming those plans, but progress is still slow due to the current government; an impatient private operator put on an FM station there, and got into a lot of trouble. C.R.L. would like to employ the ABS antenna design for the eventual Grenada station, ergo AM. Why the split frequency on Antigua? Apparently the ever-vigilant KSL, Salt Lake City, objected to the original plans to use 1160. Using 1165, or any split frequency, has its plusses and minuses-- little or no co-channel interference, but a lot more interference at ± 5 kHz; the days of the few remaining Caribbean splits are probably numbered, thanks to digital radios stepping every 10 kHz. Meanwhile, these stations have a great advantage in reaching faraway DXers with the necessary selectivity. Get them while you can. Radio Anguilla might well standardize frequency when it gets the Beacon's old transmitter.

Monitoring of C.R.L.: 5/0215, break between programs, seemingly live by American-accented announcer giving time, MODERN TIMES with Bro. Dennis Armsby of the Grace Baptist Church, St Johns; sign-off came at 0230, with a verse, Isaiah 26:3; hummy recording of doxology, then under s/off message: "You've been listening to the C- R- L-, sending out the light and truth of God's word to the eastern Caribbean from the island of Antigua, where land and sea make [music?]. The C- R- L- has been operating with 10,000 watts on a frequency of 1165 kHz as authorized by the government of Antigua & Barbuda; the C- R- L- is a non-profit, non-commercial missionary outreach of Baptist International Missions," to return at 5:30 am. Prayer, seemingly off-the-cuff, then choral hymn. 6/0155 caught the closing of the 25-minute classical music program, which despite its French title is outroed in English, but without any specific information about the music played. I'm grateful for it, nevertheless. Finally, I should add that Mr Waite was the only missionary broadcaster on my trip to enquire about my own religious background; he did not seem to take offence when I replied "Nothing in particular." I had observed lots of Antiguans in their Sunday best going to church on Wednesday night, and ventured the opinion that most people here were religious already, so were they preaching to the converted? But a lot of them are Anglicans, Moravians, etc., still ripe for conversion to proper Baptism.

Voice of America. After C-R-L-, it was almost sundown, so I hurried to my final objective of the day, the VOA relay on 1580 kHz, which is in the northernmost part of the island, in the Antigua Beach area near the airport; there's a US Navy base over a hill to the east of it, but from the west one drives through some old US Army Base portals; the VOA compound itself is fenced off, relatively light security compared to Marathon! But the gate guard naturally prohibits entry after business hours until one invokes one's status as a US taxpayer. I was soon admitted, and as it turns out, cordially received by the British and Antiguan operators on duty, who seldom have visitors at any hour; we were soon joined by the station manager, an American, who lives close by. It's an old army mobile transmitter, easily taken apart and moved, and no doubt has seen lots of interesting places and uses, of which the present operators are unaware. There's a three-tower array in a row, highly directional toward the south, as evidenced by the poor signal I had later in St Martin, losing out to interference, belying the manager's assertion that they had a clear channel. There are rumours, but nothing officially definite, that in the course of VOA overall expansion, this facility will be upgraded in some way In a side van connected to the main one there are tape recorders for playing the 0310 UTC jazz and classical music programs (when the mails cooperate), standby shortwave feed receivers, and input for the line feed the station now enjoys from Washington, which includes a satellite somewhere, but not at this final stage. Promptly at 2300 UTC the transmitter goes on, a full hour before programming, so any problems can be dealt with before then. It's normally used only for the 0000-0400 UTC program to the Caribbean, which is also on several SW frequencies, but earlier that day when driving around in eastern Antigua, I was surprised to hear Willis Conover on 1580 around 1830 UTC; they had been making some technical measurements of the field strength, which is so strong all over the island, that it's difficult to evaluate without going out to sea in various directions. It completely slipped my mind that the night before, 5/0220 and earlier, I had noted a hashy spur around 1539 and weak VOA audio also around 1523. When checked again 8/0047 the audio was on 1521, and at first I thought it was DX, like the Saudi powerhouse, while 1538 was clear. This old transmitter obviously needs some peaking up

and perhaps that is what they were really working on earlier. The special segment for the Caribbean occurs only during the first half hour Mon-Fri [UTC Tue-Sat], at 0000-0030, including a Caribbean weather report from a commercial service during the last few minutes, probably originating in some irrelevant place like Boston, but never so revealed. This is said to be much appreciated in the area, prompting complaints that it's missing on weekends, when allegedly weather still occurs. Speaking of spurs, I should have mentioned above that in St Johns, one finds C- R- L- audio on 1035 kHz, a mixing product with ZDK from 1100; and to a lesser extent on 1230. That 1035 had me going for a while--4VEC back on a split? Portugal? But the spur didn't reach to St Maarten, where I actually did get Portugal.

The BBC/Deutsche Welle Caribbean Relay. Finally gh gets around to the facility which really puts Antigua on the map, tho somewhat nebulous to many of the locals. Actually it would have been the first station visited, if I hadn't run across ABS on the way. I went to the receiving site first, which is on the mainland near Crump Island in the northeast. It's a sad site at present, undergoing dismantling since HF reception is no longer needed due to the satellite link at the transmitter site. Several professional receivers were still tuned to 15070 as standby, however. This was formerly the control and tape-playback site as well, with a wall full of 12 open-reel playback machines (3 for each program circuit/transmitter--two alternating on the air, and one backup). Now the only tapes on them were some Agfa recordings of Louis Farrakhand for the enjoyment of the local staff. It would be a great place to DX, at least if you'd like a pipeline from Europe on the huge rhombics. Presumably the site will be mothballed and remain in the possession of the Caribbean Relay Co., but it occurred to me that with a bit of modification it could also be turned into a useful transmitter site for some other station in need of a Caribbean relay.

The transmitter site is about 5 miles away at the centre of the island, just north of Sea View Farm --the five large towers in an arc supporting curtains on each side dominate the landscape, and can easily be spotted from the air when approaching or taking off from the International Airport (where there are more HF antennas immediately south of the runway). After a short wait in the blessedly air-conditioned reception area, I was greeted by the British engineer in charge, Chris Clemens, who took me on a leisurely tour of the facilities. The huge transmitter hall, open to the outside, was at rest as it always is during the day before 2000 UTC--we agreed it is a pity this megawatt is idle so much of every day, though it gives the staff plenty of time for maintenance during normal working hours. I had a look inside one of the transmitters, and at the huge copper coils which are manually taken in and out for band changes. Each transmitter has its own diesel generator, plus a spare, each as big as a locomotive. They are periodically taken completely apart and serviced, reassembled in alternation. Next to the satellite dish in a permanent van are the high-tech receiving equipment, all kept at 65°, tho it felt much cooler compared to the sun beating on the outside. I asked about details of the transponder frequencies, but Mr Clemens explained that the BBC are using a system whereby half the audio is on one circuit and half on the other, so without special equipment, the feed would not be listenable anyway on amateur satellite receivers. We could also monitor the feed to Ascension, which at the moment was in Hausa. Deutsche Welle chose a different satellite program feed method, which on paper should have provided superior fidelity to BBC's, but in practice does not, as one can tell by comparison; but since they have committed to this, DW have no plans to change. Solar transit outages occur twice a year here in the early morning just after sunrise, the only times when HF backup feeds are really necessary. There is no longer any provision for pre-shipped tapes. DW, but not the BBC, however, has an extra-slow speed tape logger running at all times. Two of the transmitters are basically for BBC, and two for DW, but at certain hours in practise they are configured 3-1 or even 4-0 one way or the other. Over a week's time, the split is supposed to work out to 55% DW, 45% BBC. Mr Clemens also told me about his experiences at Ascension, where he had previously worked. With no indigenous inhabitants, there is somewhat more latitude. There are no casual visitors or tourists to the island, except in emergencies or with special permission. Fishing, both offshore, and off the rocks, is the best anywhere. One simply drops in the line, pulls out the fish, throws them back, but this can all get rather boring... Transmitters there are officially under the Foreign Office, unlike Antigua's--remember Radio Atlántico del Sur, despite BBC's wishes.

A few more thoughts about Antigua: there are plenty of good restaurants, pricey ones, especially French. Every night I was serenaded by chirping tree frogs outside my Barrymore hotel room, much louder and prettier than crickets. I suspect these don't exist in Florida, but they do in Puerto Rico.

B A H A M A S Tuned 5/0509 to 1540 with "Calypso Sailing," must be ZNS. This outlet is rarely heard in South Florida, despite its nominal 20 kW, due to a null; in fact, the 1 kW ZNS-2 outlet on 1240 can be heard in the daytime, but not 1540. When flying over the Bahamas, and believed close to Nassau on the way back, checked for the 107.1 and 107.9 stations, but no sign of them and I am beginning to wonder if they are on; could be their low power leads to capture at altitude by Florida stations in Key West and West Palm Beach, respectively, already being heard.

B A R B A D O S VOB, 790, audible in the daytime, and also noted signing off w/anthem 5/0503. During the evenings, usually dominant, occasionally giving in to WNWS, one of my locals in Florida. Never up late enough to catch the 0600 scheduled sign/off of CBC, 900.

B R I T I S H V I R G I N I S L A N D S Tho local-like in the daytime, paid little attention to ZBVI, 780, unlike the 1982 trip; but as before, whenever I tuned in after dark, it was too late, as the station had already signed off.

B O N A I R E PJB, 800, has a multi-directional array, but none seem to favor the East Caribbean. On 5/0357 after an evening of tuning around, I realised that there had been no sign of PJB at all; the next morning, however, it was OK if not the powerhouse one would expect; apparently off during the day after the English program ending around 1300. Missing during an Antigua bandscan 7/1640+. On the beach at St Maarten, 9/0456, audible but weak--very directional it must be with a null this way.

B R A Z I L During DX sessions, some of the high-power stations were noted in passing, obvious from the Brazilian Portuguese rather than the dominant Spanish on the band, but not stayed with for definite ID; usually only one likely. 8/0410 right after R One, USVI SSB s/off, a stn on 1000, which would be R Record, São Paulo, 100 kW. And again 9/0513 Port mx from the SE, 0516 Braz anmt; checked the listed SW parallels, but none heard; USVI off again, weekends. 11/0346 on 1280, PT talk on NW/SE antenna, i.e. R Tupi, Rio, 200kW.

C O L O M B I A At the late hour of 9/0507 noted that 670 was the clearest channel, perhaps a possibility for deep South America, but at 0519 a stn with quena music, Spanish announcement, possible live performance faded in, mentioning, Quindío Dept., Armeria, festival, so tentatively the only Colombian listed, R El Sol, Medellín. 8/2332 I hurriedly taped an ID on 1335.0, so likely deliberate rather than drift, and definitely announcing 1300, "Radio Súper, desde la hermosa ciudad de --Tunja, HJLD[or similar]...emisora fundamental de la cadena Súper, orgullosamente colombiana." Trouble is, there was another syllable before Tunja. WRTH 86 has R Súper, Tunja, HJRB nominal 1300, reported on 1320. Tried again, but not in as well. Had been heard first 8/2307 w/music, 2309 R Súper ID. 11/0254 I grabbed a "Radio Bahía" promo on 1420--surely can pin that down later, right? Not with one each in Barcelona, Venezuela, and Cartagena, Colombia, not to mention Bahái in Ecuador! At least one definite is the longtime variant La Voz del Petróleo, Barrancabermeja, with an unstable carrier around 1543, 8/2344; 2349 mentioning Todelar net, 2355 Todelar noticias, time as "5:55 en Colombia," an hour too early and presumably a mistake unless Colombia is on negative daylight time of UTC-6! Again 11/0229 taped clear ID with Todelar chimes resembling NBC's, "Somos profesionales, somos LV del Petróleo de Barrancabermeja, somos Todelar, lo moderno en radio" (but not so professional as to get on frequency!), almacén ad for 15 de junio which is Día del Padre. [more under VENEZUELA]

C U B A Hardly ever heard, perhaps partially due to my propensity for N/S directionality--all of Cuba is easier to null at once from this angle. But 5/0428 noted music in parallel on 1060 & 1070 which fits for Baracoa and Guantánamo. Flying back over the Bahamas to the north of Cuba, 11/1447 had Cuban TV on 81.74 (ch 5 audio offset minus, as indicated by slightly better signal on ICF-2002's 81.70 than 81.80), sports coverage, perhaps World Cup; but most interesting was local-quality reception of the new FM stereo station in Santa Clara on 93.5, which had been publicized some months ago on the Rebelde network, first noted 11/1449 with music, 1451 anmt about

RADIO GRENADA

535 kHz

THE VOICE OF GRENADA

CARRIACOU & PETIT MARTINIQUE

P.O. Box 34,
St. Georges,

TEL: 3033/2446

Municipio de Cifuentes, news capsule; 1456 a bit of Fidel, "La Doble U" jingle, "mil vatios en FM Estéreo, 93,5 MHz, 840 amplitud modulada, Santa Clara, Villa Clara. Compruebe su hora, exactamente las 10, 56 minutos. Entérese ahora mismo por W: permutas, ventas, bodas, objectos perdidos, nacimientos, servicios sociales, lo que oferten nuestros comercios y restaurantes, avisos a familiares en lugares apartados--todo esto y mucho más en este, su programa, Entérese, del diario acontecer, y participe en el, por esta W, entérese ya!" then an item about a missing 76-year-old woman since Friday; call 6-96-133. By 1509 it was still audible but beginning to mix with Florida stations.

C U R A Ç A O At Barrymore Beach, 7/2022 on 1500 during the silent period of Anguilla which would otherwise block this, heard ballgame coverage in Caribbean English, presumably R Hoyer-2, but no ID.

D O M I N I C A Tho scheduled to 0230 in WRTH-86, 595 was already off at 5/0204 check, so next night looked earlier: 6/0157 DBS with AM & FM s/off after devotional, NA; unfortunately, selective fading and too much splatter from local ABS-620. Try again 7/0157, devotional, s/off, Dominica Broadcasting Corp. tho abbr is still DBS, also gives 88.1 FM [never heard], addr as Victoria St., Roseau; Tel. 3284 anthem and off at 0159; was played by band. To return at 6 am = 1000 UTC. 1060 stn not hrd-still off?

D O M I N I C A N R E P U B L I C Flying back to Miami north of Hispaniola, it was difficult to pick out the Dominicans from all the Puerto Ricans dominating the FM band, in a short period with most frequencies playing music; consulting the 1986 WRTVH you'd never know there was any FM in either country. 11/1423 on 100.7 I had a "Super-K" from Santiago. At 1429 on 96.1, a woman gave the time and mentioned "el bloque matinal de Radio Televisión Dominicana," and right into a meringue. Also at various times had a station on 105.5, presumably Clarín's mountaintop transmitter.

G R E N A D A R Grenada, 535, easily heard day and night; 5/0100 playing music "Our Day Will Come," no ID, into Caribbean Business World, from the Caribbean Broadcasting Union, presented by the Carib. Assn. of Industry & Commerce; at 0159 "ending today's broadcast period; join us tomorrow morning at 6:00". Afternoon segment started at 4:00, so apparent schedule is 1000-? and 2000-0200 UTC. Announcer Richard Cannon(?) says "You can't always be right, so try hard, be careful...." Bit of music, then into formal sign off giving address of Box 34, St George's; national anthem, which I taped, entire. See also ANTIGUA, Caribbean Radio Lighthouse's plans for a station in Grenada. [more under BANDSCAN]

G U A D E L O U P E This island is full of FM stations, in addition to the official RFO, and a different bunch of them would be heard on Antigua, Montserrat, and other points. I didn't make much sense of all this, partly due to lack of time and the slipshod way these stations ID, but did note the frequencies arriving. Possibly some of these came from the more distant French island, Martinique, but I doubt it. At St Johns, Antigua, 5/0005 on 97.0 some weak music, and French anmt a minute later. This proved to be parallel 640, so is RFO, missed the s/off at 0224 check when already in La Marseillaise, after which the guitar interval signal is played a few times, per WRTVH called "Biguin"; it ends unresolved. The 640 outlet is perpetually undermodulated, possibly deliberate as per European practice as this is, after all, an integral part of France. 5/0325 on 92.0 noted French DJ, and at 0339 outroing a meringue with a Spanish title. At 0406 recheck it was already off, and at 0410 the 640 outlet still had open carrier on. At Plymouth on the west side of Montserrat, 90.7 bore an unID at 6/1631 with ad in French, and throwing in English anmt "You're listening to the best radio station..." And RFO-97.0 was also heard // 640; then at 1646 90.7 ID was tentatively "R Caraïbes Internationale". At the Montserrat airport on the east side of the island, waiting for my plane back to Antigua, 90.7 and 97.0 were both strong, 92.0 was not heard; on 101.2 was French talk and English gospel music; at 2055 on 103.1 French ads; at 2053 on 101.2, an English woman DJ taking gospel requests. At 2104 on 99.4 rock, a trace on 92.0 and rock on 105.5. All these from the general direction of Guadeloupe. The "R.C.I." outlet on 90.7 may well originate in St Lucia, wherever this transmitter is.

At Barrymore Beach, Antigua, I was getting PR and VI stations as well as Guadeloupe. There was French on 97.50, RFO on 97.0; 7/2058 on 92.0 a call-in and ID as R. Tropique, tho "Galaxie" also mentioned later. 7/2134 French on 106.7. At Philipsburg, St Maarten, besides obviously nearby French stations on 99.2 and 96.0, also non-RFO French on 92.1 and 91.9, around 8/1600. At Juliana airport, St Maarten, waiting for flight to Statia & Saba, 10/1625 had the non-RFO French on 91.9, and at 1627 going into a SW relay of Paris // 15435 and 17860 [Guiana relay]. Flying to Statia at 2000' feet at 1719 now found 91.9 carrying an African lang, also from the SW relay on 17860! Also among all the PR/VI frequencies, picked out 97.0, RFO again, and 98.0 with tinny rock, and 98.0 was one of only three FMs audible on the ground at Statia airport. See also SAINT MARTIN and ST BARTH'S.

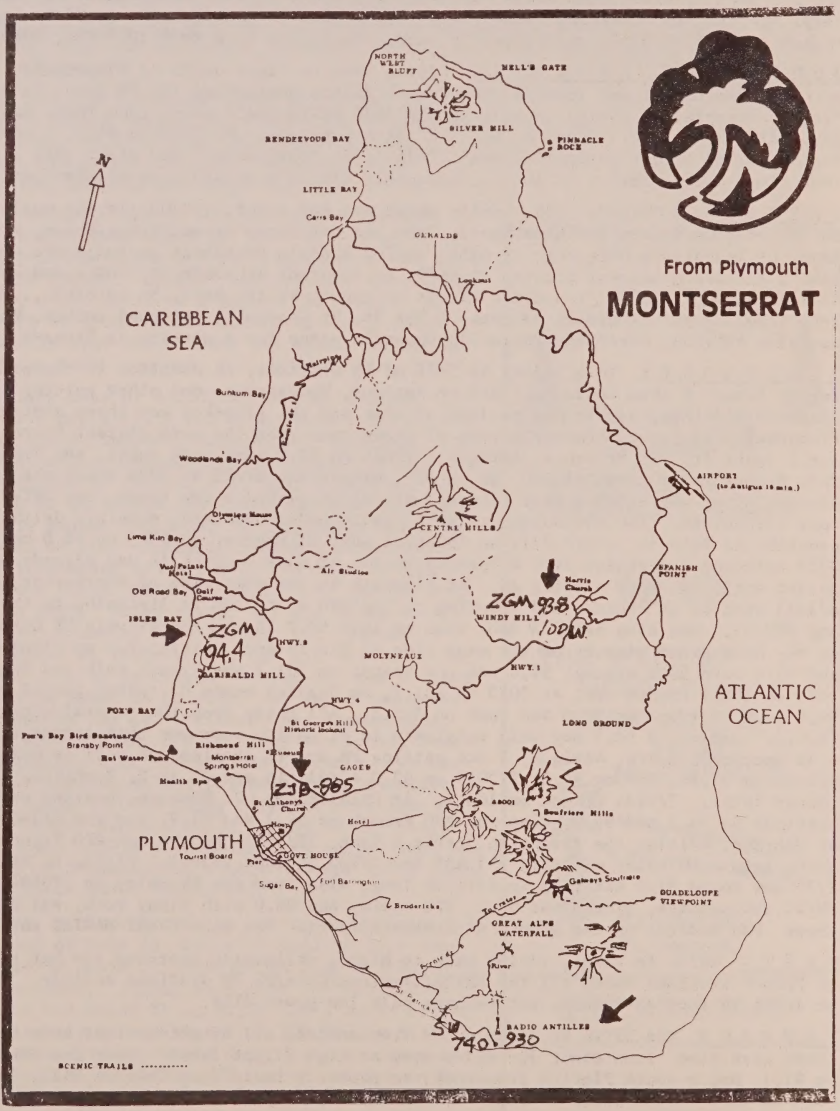
H A Ï T I While in range, flying back to Miami, diligently searched for but did not find any Creole or French stations among all the PR/DR/Jamaican/Cuba/US FM stations audible. I think there are some, at least in Port-au-Prince, but perhaps only low-power STLs.

J A M A I C A The WRTVH 86 lists 16 FM frequencies, all of which might have been logged in flight if there were time, from about 300 miles away at high flight level. Over the Bahamas, had English rock on 91.1, not a south Florida frequency, so probably Radio Two, Coopers Hill, 11/1439; at 1440, country rock on 91.5 which would be Fame FM, Oracabessa; at 1443 had a coffee ad, definitely Jamaican. On

94.5 at 11/1441, definitely RJR Kingston, Caribbean accent, ads, Northwest Mini-Bus Assn meeting in Montego Bay June 12 at 7:30 pm; ads for Sherwin Williams, coffee, Rapid Auto Supplies in Japanese accent, Aero-International shipping. No ID; I'm going by WRTVH tho there has been some reorganisation in Jamaican broadcasting.

MARTINIQUE RFO was audible on 1310, but like Guadeloupe, undermodulated. Scheduled s/off in WRTVH of 0230 is wrong; 5/0235 still on with French music, and again at 0310 talking about Martinique; s/off at 0403 said would be back at 5:30 am [0930 UTC]; woman announcer gave 1310, and several MF fqs: 92, 93, 94, 94.5, 96.5, 99.5...; a choral La Marseillaise, followed by tone, and at 0422 carrier still on. Were I a bit closer, there would have been lots of private FM to report from here too.

MONTSERRAT LIAT airlines lived up to its name [Leaves Island Any Time], as my early morning flight from Antigua was cancelled, so I had 2-3 hours less than expected on Montserrat. Taxi drivers no doubt have required that airports be as far as possible from population centres; my driver/guide unfortunately was rather taciturn. Montserrat is quite mountainous and much more scenic than most of Antigua; and Montserrat publicity pointedly remarks that it has good roads [by comparison]. Although most of the people are rather too dark to make it apparent, there is a strong Irish heritage here as indicated by the logo on the map, originally printed in green. We took the main road from the airport across the middle of the island, picked up tourist info in Plymouth, under protest from my taxi driver, and went on to the R. Antilles transmitter site at the south end of the island. Only a small staff works here, but there are standby studios in case the main ones in Plymouth are out of commission. The huge 135 kW transmitter for 930 inhabits a spacious hall; I was given the traditional demonstration of fluorescent tube lighting up by mere proximity to the feedline to the two-tower antenna. It's a rather old 2nd-hand unit. In the same room is a much smaller and more modern unit for 740 kHz, which has a single taller tower further to the north, but



which was silent at the time, as it is most of the day; and the 50-kilowatt shortwave transmitter for Deutsche Welle relays on 11705, etc., feeding some relatively short antenna towers to the north. The feed for this, as well as VOA and RCI relays on 930, comes from their receiving site at St George's, near Plymouth--all from shortwave only, but this will soon change. Back in Plymouth, I dropped in at the main studios of Radio Antilles--the front of the building is rather small, but it branches out in the back to several spacious production studios, a large record library, and newsroom.

Kristian Knaack, the general manager, welcomed me to his office, kept me supplied with cold fruit drinks, and we talked for over an hour. Although in blue jeans at the moment, he's unmistakably German in his precision of expression and thought. He's been in Montserrat for ten years and obviously enjoys the tropics.

ANTILLES RADIO CORPORATION LIMITED
Commercial Department
P.O. Box 35/930
MONTSERRAT, W.I.
Telex: 5717 ARC MK
Phone: 809-491-2755/6/7

Our highly sophisticated equipment and professional, Caribbean Staff, enable us to respond fast and reliably to any event.

We are the only Radio Station which truly reflects the diverse structure of the Caribbean.

We have it, and we make it...SIMPLY CARIBBEAN

We began by discussing the VOA relay on 930, which started last Sept. 2. He's very happy about the situation, since after 8 pm, the large RA audience declines in quantity due to TV, etc., but increases in quality. And programming in the previous two hours is designed to complement and flow into the VOA block. At 6-6:30 pm, RA's own major newscast, an institution in the Caribbean; 6:30-7 is open for news runover, specials; 7-7:30 relay RCI; 7:30-8 DW transcriptions (in English), 8-12 VOA off a SW feed, but soon to be replaced by a line, which RCI will also use, first feeding its program by line to Washington. (none too soon, as both 11710 and 9755 suffer interference--especially the latter currently with Moscow World Service!) Carrying these foreign news services corroborates and increases the credibility of RA's own news. All of them rely on the Caribbean News Agency out of Barbados, and many of the same stringers

can be heard on all three news programs. RA is a shareholder in CANA, which Herr Knaack believes to be excellent and unbiased, unlike most third-world press agencies. He and his journalists also feel that VOA news is much better than the bad press it has been getting would indicate. He believes that due to the low penetration of shortwave listening in the Caribbean, RCI listenership has increased 1000% thanks to the RA relay, and no doubt VOA's has too, and the latter has made a big commitment to establishing lots more mediumwave relay stations in the Caribbean area and elsewhere.

Radio Antilles is, after all, owned by Deutsche Welle, the West German external broadcaster. Why is it running a local and regional radio service in the Caribbean, which does not actually relay DW--aside from the occasional transcription in English? Although DW produces English programs in Cologne for various parts of the world, it has no interest and no commitment to doing so for the Caribbean; it regards the Caribbean now as part of the British sphere of influence and doesn't wish to interfere. Originally, DW was going to join Radio Nederland on Bonaire, but this didn't work out. Then the BBC was invited to join DW on Montserrat, and in fact the BBC built the SW antennas now used here, but the BBC had financial problems and was forced to pull out of the Montserrat project. Meanwhile the opportunity arose to join with BBC on an even bigger relay project as the Caribbean Relay Co., on Antigua. As a matter of fact, it would have been difficult to fit in the multiband curtain arrays now used on Antigua, considering the relatively small area available at the RA site near the coast of Montserrat, and there would also be more of a horizon blockage problem although not in a critical direction (NE). So DW went ahead with the BBC on Antigua, but having committed itself to Montserrat, also keeps that going, in the unlikely event that they have to pull out of Antigua. It also acquired the MW facility from the original owner, who now devotes himself to Antilles TV.

Herr Knaack has just finished writing and producing a 25-program series, THE LONG WAR ON THE SHORT WAVES, "the first documentation about the Gigantic War on International Radio ever produced by a Caribbean Radio Station", and I had time to audition one of them. They're based on a book by Hermann Jaeger, but written from the Caribbean viewpoint with lots of examples recorded off the air, even revealing times and frequencies. This should spark a lot of interest in SWLing amongst RA listeners. The 15-minute programs will run Mon-Fri between 11:30 am and noon, and 6:30 to 7 pm AST, between July 21 and August 22, to be repeated Jan 12 - Feb 13, 1987. The first run is available for package sponsorship @ US$ 3333, but lack of a sellout will not keep the series from running anyway. This will be on 930 kHz, of course. He would be open to subsequently selling the series to other stations, at negotiable prices.

RADIO ANTILLES is much more than just a Radio Station. We are the largest and most powerful, regional, commercial Radio Station in the entire Caribbean.
We are the VOICE OF THE CARIBBEAN!

ANTILLES RADIO CORPORATION LIMITED was established on the 20th of April, 1963. Its registered office is located in Plymouth, the capital of Montserrat — The Emerald Isle.

The Corporation operates three AM, two FM and one SW transmitters.
We broadcast on the AM band at 930 KHz, 740 KHz and 1450 KHz and on the FM band at 99.9 MHz and 104 MHz, as well as on several SW frequencies.

RADIO ANTILLES not only covers the entire region, but has its own correspondents almost everywhere in the Caribbean — and beyond. We offer the most comprehensive and unbiased news and information service — needless to mention our entertainment service to over one million listeners.

With more than two decades of broadcasting, and exceptional dedication to the needs of the Caribbean, RADIO ANTILLES is now not merely a Radio Station among others, but more of a Caribbean institution.

Our highly sophisticated equipment and professional, Caribbean staff, enable us to respond fast and reliably to any event, thus reflecting the true nature of the region we serve through our progressive broadcasting format.

Because of our tremendous power and unique structure, we are the only Radio Station which truly reflects the diverse structure of the Caribbean.

We have it all,
and we make it .....
SIMPLY CARIBBEAN.

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At one time The Big RA tried an English/French bilingual programming approach for half a year, but it was a big failure. People in the French West Indies did not mind the English portions, but people in the English Caribbean did object to the French; now, however, a bit of French is being worked back in during the 10 am to 3 pm CARIBBEAN TOGETHERNESS programme--a French-speaking announcer is standing by in case any people call in who would prefer to speak French. The lower-powered 740 kHz facility, is more or less reserved for French, but due to RA's present concentration on English, is on the air only at 0945-1015 and 2100-2330 UTC--the last half hour being another RCI relay; presumably this also applies to the relay on St Vincent, 1450. The 32 FM stations on Guadeloupe and their competition is another reason for the cutback on 740. Actually, before leaving Montserrat 6/2054 I noted 740 on the air in English parallel 930, perhaps just warming up. Its absence during the day allows Puerto Rico to come through on that frequency. The 1984/85 rate card solicits sponsors for these news programs on 930 [UTC]: Mon-Sat 1000-1002/3 NEWS PREVIEW; daily 1030-1032 GENERAL WEATHER REPORT; Mon-Sat 1045-1055 MORNING REPORT NEWS, 1055-1100 SPORTS; 1200-1202 NEWS FLASH. Daily 1205-1209 MARINE REPORT. Mon-Fri 1300-1303 THREE MINUTES IN THE WORLD; 2000-2002 NEWS FLASH, 2135-2138 WHAT ELSE--news preview. Mon-Sat 2140-2142 GENERAL WEATHER REPORT, 2142-2146 MARINE FORECAST [on Sundays these two are at 2225 and 2227]: Mon-Sat 2200-2220 NEWS AT SIX--NEWS, 2220-2230 --SPORTS; Sun 2200-2225 NEWS & SPORTS.

This rate card carries a coverage map differing considerably from that shown from another brochure a few pages back, and I'm not sure which is more recent. Instead of the double lobe for daytime, it's rounded off as if centred on St Vincent, and the nighttime range has been cut back to an arc from the Colombia/Panamá border, through Jamaica and Oriente; possibly the advent of VOA-Costa Rica, also on 930 had something to do with removing RA's coverage from cutting halfway into Central America; but it is all very vague, with no actual microvolt per meter measurements. The publicly claimed power of 200 thousand watts is also an exaggeration from the real transmitter power of 135 kW, but Herr Knaack feels it is justified, considering the ERP in the maximum lobe. He was surprised to learn that this visitor out of nowhere happens to be a regular broadcaster on his station--gh's DX news report on RCI Sundays at 2321 UTC, which suffers from the combination of phone quality and QRMoscow.

Besides the government's Radio Montserrat, The Big RA now has more competition from ZGM-FM, about which more to come; he feels Caribbean people are very critical of the domestic US emphasis on its news from Satellite News Network, not to mention the US accents. In fact, an otherwise well qualified broadcaster from the US Virgin Islands once worked for RA, but had to leave because listeners would not accept her accent. The Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU) opposes the influx of foreign culture via broadcasts. TV in the area is 75 to 100% US commercial programming, nevertheless. So ZGM is also opposed--just as in the US, programming by satellite has the advantage of low cost, running about US$ 1000 a month, in contrast to RA's expenses for all programming of EC$1.5 million [per what?]. There is a lot of piracy of satellite TV on the "mango tree theory,"--if it comes down into my yard, it's mine! However, Antigua has signed an agreement against piracy. I heard rumours elsewhere, nevertheless, that the Antiguan CTV system was taking whatever it wanted from satellite sources. Despite a difference in programme philosophy, relations are good with ZGM, and they help each other out when necessary --RA is looking for advertising from all over the Caribbean, and doesn't mind if ZGM gets some local accounts (however, ZGM has big designs of its own--see below). He told me that ZGM is 51% American-owned, 49% Montserratian. When I mentioned that Radio Earth had a licence to broadcast from Montserrat (which it has not and may never use), Herr Knaack was quite firm in denying this, although he had once been approached by Jeff White for airtime.

RA also has two low-power FM outlets duplicating 930--they are not STLs, as I suspected, since there are line feeds to the transmitter site, but 99.9 and the much weaker 104.0 are on the air to keep the frequencies for an eventual separate FM service by RA. I was not able to hear these beyond Montserrat; both audible in Plymouth, but at the airport on the other side, only 104.0. Before I left the RA studios, I spoke with a young American woman in the office, whom I had spotted by her 'strange' accent. She admitted to a certain amount of culture shock, since Montserrat lacks some of the amenities, such as fast food, of her native southern California. But she was glad to be there with her husband, who is attending medical school, not having been able to get into one in the US. She emphasized that this one is a good, accredited school recognized in several states.

Besides stickers, The Big RA has had several promotional items in the past, including T-shirts and caps. Currently available was a very nice 2 x 3 foot full color folk art poster of a street scene, which I couldn't possibly begin to do justice to in reduced black and white reproduction here. Just before the RCI relay begins at 2259, the ID is Radio Antilles International, then a smooth merge into RCI; immediately following the VOA relay at 0400, there's a brief outro and then RA's own brief interval signal on something like the marimba.

Z G M - Gem Radio. The day before I left on my trip, VHF-UHF Digest arrived containing Bruce Elving's FM column with an item about a theretofore unknown FM station on Montserrat, ZGM with 300 kW on an unknown frequency, so checking this out was a convenient high priority. Ad at right from phone directory; and much-reduced sample of bumper stickers--they have lots more for every island they conceivably might reach. 94 is an approximation; I first heard it on Antigua at 93.8, which

Gem
ZGM FM 94
230,000 Watts Stereo
ONLY FM BROADCAST SERVICE REACHING THE WHOLE REGION, ADULT CONTEMPORARY MUSIC
EXCLUSIVE CARIBBEAN OUTLET FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP), THE WORLD'S LARGEST NEWS COOPERATIVE
FOR ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PROGRAMS & ADVERTISING PLEASE WRITE OR CALL:
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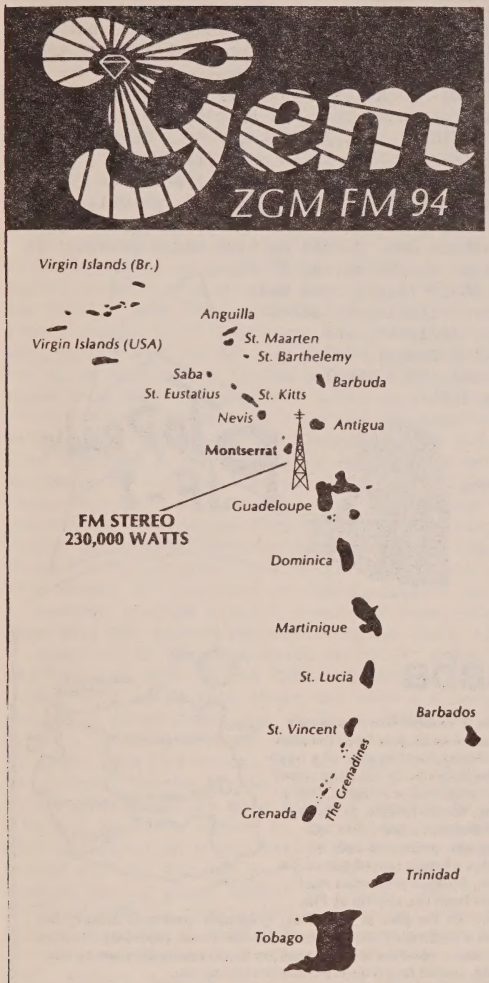
MUSIC NEWS

It's in the air everywhere



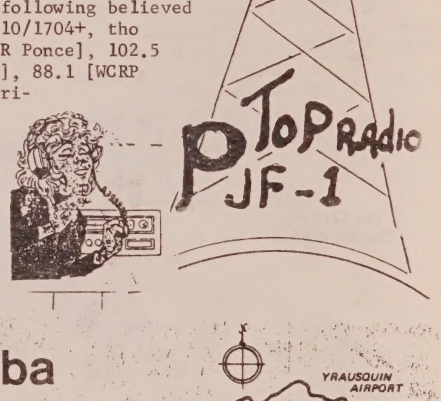
Rate Card #2
Effective January 1, 1986

turned out to be a 100-watt translator on the east side of Montserrat (see map), while the high-power 25 kW main transmitter on Garibaldi Hill NW of Plymouth is on 94.4. It's actually run at 15 kW with an antenna gain of about 11.8, which works out to 177 kW ERP, but not audible in Antigua until I found a trace compared to the 93.8 powerhouse while at Barrymore Beach. It's a very American-sounding station (see comments above) except for some local commercials. At the top of the hour is 3 minutes of Satellite News Network, usually right back to music without local ID following, as noted 5/0003--my first logging, and 5/0203. However at 0300 music continued, no news. With a bit of external antenna, 93.8 was capable of breaking into stereo on the walkman; at 0308 ads for Value-Rite pharmacy and Di-Gel sounded rather too American; ID as "Gem Radio 94 FM" in stereo. Weeknight sign-off seemed to be at 0400 UTC, but I always missed it due to the logjam of other s/offs I was trying to tape; but UTC Sat 7/0401 it continued with music, not news or sign off. Later, on St Maarten, I found 94.4 not listenable at sea level, but strong enough on the 7th floor of the Sea Palace hotel. It was also one of the few FM stations audible at The Bottom on the west side of Saba.

The station is located a couple blocks from RA in Plymouth, in a 2-story building shared with various stores; on the top floor, lots of glass, but they have not yet installed a large sign identifying the station from the street. But the large satellite dish on the roof is a good clue. I talked with Managing Director Kenneth W Lee, a Montserratian, who gave me the power details above. Elving's report mentioned plans to add more translators; this is still nebulous, but St Lucia and St Martin are possible. 94.4 covers points west and St Martin, and also has a southern lobe toward Barbados, but it's normally heard only as far as northern St Lucia. ZGM has been on the air since 15 May 1985; gets programming from Galaxy-1 satellite, but plans to do more local programming; they have a modern control room fully equipped with mike and turntables, so this could be done at any time. Local commercials are inserted by operators rather than automation. Elving's item was centered around reported plans to provide a financial data service on the SCA, but Mr Lee denied this. Instead, they plan to rent decoders for such info to people who have their own satellite dishes. The other side of the rate card at left shows: -- as amended-- U.S. Office: Ms [or Mr?] Robin Woodard, President, Caribbean Communications Co., Ltd., 330 E. Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee WI 53202; (414) 278-8458; TWX (910) 262-3360; Telex 247350; Fax (414) 273-5580. Caribbean Office: Wilsie White, G.M., P O Box 488, Plymouth, Montserrat, Leeward Is., West Indies. (809) 491-3601; telex 3065709MK.

Finally, I visited ZJB, Radio Montserrat, the government station. It's about a 15-minute walk up to the outskirts of Plymouth in the government's agricultural compound. The building was being renovated and apparently predated both the other stations, but there was one important new item: a Harris SX-1A one kilowatt transmitter, which has greatly improved strength and modulation through the single tower nearby. Apparently it's left on all night, so if you hear a carrier on 885, this is probably it --and the split frequency means that it's the most likely of all the AM & FM stations on the island to be heard in North America (I explained to Mr Lee at ZGM about the possibility of FM DX). I was taken around by another Mr Lee, apparently unrelated, who had formerly worked for RA. Back on Antigua, I logged this Voice of Montserrat, ZJB Radio, as the ID then went, signing off at 5/0201, with a short announcement following a devotional, and an equally shortened version of "God Save the Queen". I also had time to hike up to the steaming sulfur and boiling gray water coming out of the orange and yellow rock and dirt around Soufrière crater, but the post office in Plymouth closed at 4 pm, too early.

P U E R T O R I C O The dense concentration of AM & FM stations here were not sought out, but logged when come across. 5/0426, WOSO, 1030, San Juan, still the main English outlet, with NBC Talknet and Sally Jesse Raphael--after all, she's from Puerto Rico tho accentless--the question is, is she really Latin? 5/1131, WHOY, 1210, Salinas listed, but with WKAQ-580 Radio Reloj news service. 5/1132 Humacao ad on 1240, so WALO, R Oriental. 5/1133 on 1400 ID for Radio Vida, so that's WIDA, Carolina. At Barrymore Beach there was a clear shot to several FMs: 7/2014 on 95.7, PR ad, weak, "Sonido Stereo" ID, presumably WFID Rio Piedras. 7/2015 music on 96.5, and at 2106 ID sounded like "Z-96"; listed in new FM Atlas is WDOY Fajardo. Salsa on 98.5 would be WPRM San Juan. Music on 104.7 would be WKAQ-FM San Juan. 7/2030 on 92.5, WORO, "Radiodifusora católica del diócesis de San Juan," ad, actually licensed to Corozal. 7/2104 on 91.3 outro in Spanish to organ music, no doubt WIPR-FM San Juan, and news at 2131. Music on 106.9 at 2140 would be WSRA Guayama. Back to AM: 9/0055 on 1190 had a preacher in English roughly east/west; frequently checked later but never caught during ID time. Is this now the format of WBMJ, San Juan, R. Rock? On the 2000' flight from Sint Maarten to St Eustatius, FM band scans brought to light the following believed to be PR, as in Spanish and/or not otherwise accounted for, 10/1704+, tho there was no time for IDs: 100.7 [WXYX Bayamón], 101.9 [WZAR Ponce], 102.5 [WIAC San Juan], 104.7 [WKAQ- San Juan], 106.9 [WSRA Guayama], 88.1 [WCRP Guayama], 88.9 [WEUC Ponce], 90.5 [WIDA Carolina--has this driven off the AFCN stations?], 91.3 [WIPR- San Juan], 92.5 [WORO Corozal], 93.3 [WOQI Ponce? in English], 96.5 [WDOY Fajardo, English ad, Spanish jingle], 104.1 [WERR Utuado] 89.7 [WRTU San Juan, tho EZL, not classical]. On St Maarten beach: 11/0342 on 630 [W]QBS with amusing promo for "Los monstruos de la radio"--quien adivina lo que dice el monstruo, gana; 5 monstruosos conciertos playeros; La Monstruosa; excessive-bass voice; salsa music. FM band full of PRs from St Maarten flying past the DR, but mostly ignored, except: 11/1359 R Universidad, WRTU ID on 89.7, Sala de Conciertos.

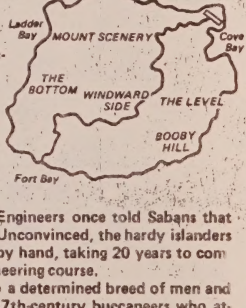


S A B A My travel agent didn't know that you can boat from St Martin to Anguilla, so I had a spare ticket, applied toward an unplanned visit to Saba, but for only half a day since it's so small and I needed the other half to see the rest of St Martin. Certainly the island I enjoyed the most, and wished I had more time to stay a while. STOL aircraft a must! In fact, started braking before landing and then into reverse with a vengeance. I lucked into a really nice guide/driver, The Smiling Girl. My main objective was to visit PJF-1 and its owner Max Nicholson, so side trips had to be passed up. The 1410 kHz tower is some distance up from the airport on the same side of the island, conveniently with a clear shot to Sint Maarten, but still far below the highest area. Studios are on the other side at The Bottom, as is Mr Nicholson's residence, where we found him, I fear interrupting a siesta.

But I'm getting ahead of the Voice of Saba story ---

6:00--6:30	MORNING DEVOTION PROGRAM
6:30-6:40	DUTCH NEWS
6:40-7:00	DEVOTION PROGRAM CONT'D
7:00-7:07	INTERNATIONAL NEWS
7:07-8:00	COUNTRY / WESTERN MUSIC
8:00-8:07	INTERNATIONAL NEWS
8:07-8:30	SOUL TO SOUL PROGRAM
8:30-8:35	WEATHER REPORT
8:35-9:00	SOUL PROGRAM CONT'D
9:00-9:07	INTERNATIONAL NEWS
9:07-9:30	VARIETY OF MUSIC
9:30-10:00	RELIGIOUS PROGRAM
10:00-10:07	INTERNATIONAL NEWS
10:07-10:15	CRIME BUSTER
10:15-10:45	RADIO NEDERLAND (EDUC)
10:45-11:00	VARIETY OF MUSIC
11:00-11:07	INTERNATIONAL NEWS
11:07-12:00	VARIETY OF MUSIC
12:00-12:30	INTERNATIONAL NEWS
12:30-1:00	COUNTRY / WESTERN MUSIC
1:00-1:07	INTERNATIONAL NEWS
1:07-2:00	WOMANS PROGRAM
2:00-2:07	INTERNATIONAL NEWS
2:07-3:00	LATIN MUSIC
3:00-3:07	INTERNATIONAL NEWS
3:07-4:00	VARIETY OF MUSIC
4:00-4:07	INTERNATIONAL NEWS
4:07-5:00	CARIBBEAN MUSIC
5:00-5:07	INTERNATIONAL NEWS
5:07-6:00	CARIBBEAN MUSIC
6:00-6:10	B.B.C. NEWS
6:10-6:30	BAHI FAITH PROGRAM
6:30-7:00	CHILDREN'S PROGRAM
7:00-7:10	B.B.C. NEWS
7:10-7:30	LOCAL NEWS AND COMMENTS

saba



Saba, a verdant five-square-mile volcanic peak, juts from the blue Caribbean like the nose of a frolicsome dolphin. On its steep slopes four picturesque villages... Hell's Gate, Windwardside, St. John's, The Bottom... were, not too long ago, connected only by flights of steps carved out of the rock. Today, a serpentine road leads from the airstrip at Flat Point to the pier at Fort Bay. Engineers once told Sabans that such a road could never be built. Unconvinced, the hardy islanders set about constructing the road by hand, taking 20 years to complete, guided by a mail-order engineering course.

Saba has always been home to a determined breed of men and women. Early settlers repelled 17th-century buccaneers who attacked the island from time to time by tumbling immense boulders down on them. When the island's agricultural economy faltered in the mid-1800's, Saba's men resourcefully took to the sea and became some of the world's most sought-after mariners. Her women took up their needles to create the delicate Saban lace still produced on the island. Saba's cottages, their porches frilled with wooden gingerbread, seem to come straight from the pages of a storybook.

Mount Scenery's flanks are draped in feathery ferns, "elephant ears", begonias and orchids. One thousand sixty-four steps ascend from the village of Windwardside to the mountain's cloud-ringed crest. The Museum, set in a meadow bright with buttercups and scented with lemon grass, recreates the home of a Saban sea captain during the mid-1800's. Tiny inns and guesthouses welcome day visitors as well as travelers seeking a longer stay on this unique islet.

Although it has no beaches, Saba lays claim to some of the most exciting scuba diving sites in the Caribbean. The reefs and cliff faces that ring the tiny island swarm with bright tropical fish and branching corals. Mysterious caves create the impression of an upside-down mountain landscape... an effect found nowhere else.

From her hospitable people to her unique flora and fauna, from her misty forest glades to her intriguing surrounding waters, Saba truly deserves her reputation as "The Unspoiled Queen".

The Voice of Saba, PJF-1, had vanished from the consciousness of the DX world, until it was rediscovered last year on 1410 kHz; see several recent items about this in DX LISTENING DIGEST. There may have been breaks in its activity, but in retrospect hardly enough to justify dropping it from the WRTVH, where it is still missing in 1986. However, in Nov 1982 while in the USVI, I did not hear it, and I surely would have if it were active that particular week; note, however, the mysterious unID in French on 1410 I reported then, tho I would not expect PJF1 to be using this language. On the other hand, it also fails to show up in Ernie Cooper's April 17-28, 1986 daytime bandscanning from Frederiksted, St Croix, so perhaps it suffers from a blocking effect to the west by the bulk of Saba itself. [Cooper's report appears in NRC DX News, pp 10, 27, 28 on June 9].

It was a daytime regular on Antigua, but I first logged it 7/1602 when in Dutch IDing as Radio Saba in Philipsburg, with Nieuws in Revieuw, starting in Dutch, English later, with Miami-Vice type theme music; at 1637 more of that music, and an English item on Dutch windmills; then a bit of Papiamentu and Dutch. Wait a minute--Philipsburg? That is St Maarten, not Saba. As it turned out, PJF1 has a remote studio in Philipsburg. There is a rule in the Netherlands Antilles, at least the three up this way, that there can be only one AM station (transmitter) per island, but there is no problem in PJF1 having an additional studio on St Maarten--this is a much larger market, and PJF1 certainly needs business from here to survive. I had spotted the old house labeld PJF1 during my first exploration of Front Street. "No problem"--indeed the remote studio is a solution to a problem--how to connect the main studio on Saba to the transmitter on the other side of the island? An attempt to use a phone line resulted in station audio coming over everybody's phone. So now there's a private line from The Bottom up to a ridge line-of-sight to Philipsburg, where a VHF link connects the two on an unknown frequency; then another link goes back to the transmitter on the other side of Saba. Programming originates in alternation from the studios during certain hours each day, but whether the Philipsburg studio is originating or not, it is the relay point for Saba studio to Saba transmitter! I later found the frequencies transmitted from there to be 107.7 and 97.0--hmm, 10.7 MHz apart. Apparently this common IF frequency is characteristic of the transmitter, also the case with PJD2, below--and not a receiver problem since I found the same pair on both my receivers, which do not normally produce images 10.7 MHz apart; one would expect them, if any, at 21.4 MHz removed. There was an additional weaker signal with the same audio on 100.4, possibly the frequency coming in from Saba; I did not hear it anywhere but next to the PJF1 building in Philipsburg, however, making it more likely a spur.

8/0233 I noted that there had been a strong open carrier on 1410 for a long time, no doubt Saba; and still after 0400, and still at 1600 on a Sunday. The carrier is never turned off, because remote control is not practical with this studio-transmitter link setup, and the transmitter is inconvenient to reach from The Bottom two or more times a day. This has its drawbacks, however, because if you're not careful in the studio, production recording during off-hours can go on the air! This is exactly what happened 9/0324 when I heard records being cued, the announcer practicing commercials, etc., so I walked down the street to the Philipsburg studio and warned him he was on the air. This led to a nice conversation with Charlie Brill, who told me a lot about the station. He believed the longest period off the air was one or two months in early 1985 when the antenna was being changed. The Philipsburg studio phone number is 23936. The current schedule is 1000-2330 except Sundays 1700-2330 UTC, although 0200 is considered the nominal sign-off time, which will be resumed when business picks up--perhaps even until 0400. The program schedule on previous page, in AST, should be considered typical rather than definitive. The phone number on Saba is (05) 3213, and the P O Box number is One! At 0507, before turning in, I noticed that the open carrier on 1410 now had an annoying high hiss level, presumably resulting from turning off the VHF transmitter feeding it, and this was the case whenever I checked during the next two days. I was up early 9/1002 to tape the sign-on: after the Lord's Prayer, live text: "You're in tune with PJF-1, 1410 on your dial, studios Saba and Sint Maarten, transmitting on the frequency 1410 kHz, wavelength equal 210 meters; morning to those who have tuned our way. Transmitter located at Calver's[?] Ridge in Saba, Studios in Bottom, Saba and studios in downtown Philipsburg, St Maarten. Once more good morning to those in tune with us." Instrumental hymn followed.

10/1658 they mentioned P O Box 1, and switched from the Saba to the St Maarten studio, with news on the hour from Satellite News Network; cutaway at 1702 not taken; also had news printer sound effects, and 1703 ID as from The Bottom, so maybe switch was in the other direction. I later learned that they have permission from WVWI, 1000, St Thomas, USVI, to relay the news from them. I pointed out to Mr Nicholson that SNN is also on ZGM-94.4 Montserrat, which being FM and audible in The Bottom, should provide a higher-quality audio source. # I don't think the "Top Radio" slogan in the illo is current.

The Smiling Girl knows everyone on the island--all one thousand of them--and knew just where to look for "Maxie"--he wasn't at an office near the Landsradio, and this was the silent period for the Saba studio, so we went by the store his wife runs, said hello to her, and then to their home, which has a great view of the sea--like practically every other residence on Saba, I suspect, hugging the slopes of the volcano. Mr Nicholson, who is acting governor on the island when the governor is away, made me welcome, and we soon set out for the studio where I also met his son, who works there. I took some photos, color slides, as I do everywhere I visit, and we sat and talked for a while. He has been granted an FM frequency, 93.9; the antenna will be at 1900' elevation, which should give excellent cov

erage, with a 3½ kW transmitter, ERPed to about 6 kW. Another frequency had been picked initially, but it turned out there was a small stn in St Barth's on that [see below]. I pointed out, however, that 93.9 would be uncomfortably close to ZGM's translator on 93.8, so there may be some adjustment before airtime. He's also making improvements to the AM side. Thanks to a TV pole, the tower is being raised to 165'. A new 5 kW Collins transmitter is going to replace the old one by the end of June. He plans to feed this by a double FM link across Saba, rather than via Sint Maarten.

Those familiar with the early days of the Voice of Saba will remember that it started on split frequencies, 1445 and 1435, and Mr Nicholson still has a pair of crystals for each, which he showed me. I suggested that since he enjoyed getting a DX report from Norway, a special DX test one time only on one of these old frequencies, which I could publicize in advance, would be a nice way to get some reports from North America! However, time is short, since this can be done only with the old transmitter, unless it is kept in working order as a standby. Of course, special permission from Landsradio would be necessary, but he thought this would be possible. It was apparently Landsradio's decision to move PJF-1 to the 'even' frequency of 1410 some years ago. Another suggestion I made was that if the 1410 frequency is going to be kept on open carrier all night, a continuous tape ID would be very useful. It wouldn't hurt to check 1410 now and then, in case he has followed through with this.

Mr Nicholson also told me that he had approached CNN as a news source, and Ted Turner had replied, but obviously was unaware of the small scale of this operation in the price he was asking. He would like to improve the local news coverage from St Maarten, and is looking for a good all-round radio person to hire. I'm not sure he's actually looking for a North American, but he seemed to want me to spread the word--so here's your chance to work for an exotic radio station! George Flowers, who used to work at WWRL is a friend of his, and has sent tapes, but where is he now?

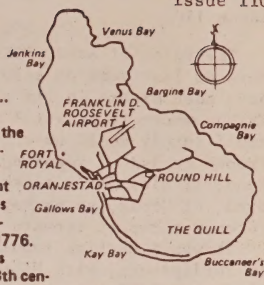
We didn't have time to stop for a bandscan at Windwardside, the highest point on the road, but I'm sure FM would have been fantastic. Down at the Bottom, the only FMs were ZGM-94.4 Montserrat, WJKC-95.1, USVI, and RFO Guadeloupe-via-St Martin on 99.2. But there was also local-strength TV audio on 87.80 channel A6+, seemingly ABC network in English, which I was told is run by the local government, a translator for ch 8 in St Croix. I also checked ch 5 audio, and found co-channel between two stations, the stronger closer to 81.80, so offset plus. Very likely the two are Tortola, BVI; and St Kitts. My plane came & went early! Almost missed.

My last act before departing St Maarten for home was to tape a few more minutes of PJF-1 from the airport lounge, 11/1233, when there was a fast DJ "on a beautiful Wednesday morning," greetings to listeners by name; song "Can't be wrong and get right", ads.

S T. B A R T H ' S This French island not far from St. Maarten I did not visit, and it has no listed radio stations; however, I deduce that the RFO relay I heard on St Maarten on 96.0 MHz, weaker than the local 99.2, was probably there. There would seem to be no need for a second transmitter on St Martin itself, and this was a bit too far from the origination point of Guadeloupe to get direct. See also comment above.

S T. E U S T A T I U S A bonus island! I wasn't expecting to go here, but my flight from St Maarten to Saba and back went thru Statia twice--yes, "STAY-shuh" is the common name for the island. Great, since I had just discovered a new AM station here! -- PJE3, Radio Statia on 1120, daytime by choice so unnoticed by DXers.

statia



History is alive on St. Eustatius... in the narrow streets and time-mellowed buildings that evoke the island's colorful past. St. Eustatius was the first foreign power to salute the colors of the infant United States just a few months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence back in 1776. The island (commonly known as "Statia") was, during the late 18th century, the wealthiest entrepot in the West Indies. Supplies destined for the rebellious British Colonies to the north were transshipped through the eight-square-mile island. Benjamin Franklin insisted that mail addressed to him from Europe be routed through Statia. No wonder Statia dubs itself as "America's Childhood Friend".

Statia paid a fearful price for its aid to the struggling colonies. In 1781, a British force under the command of Admiral George B. Rodney and General Vaughan swept down on the island and sacked it. A few years later, changing sea routes and the abolition of the slave trade spelled the end of Statia's era of wealth and influence.

'It's Getting Better Every Day'

radio st. lucia

THE NATION'S STATION
and
THE SUN RADIO OF THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Broadcasting with 10,000 Watts of Power on the Frequencies of 660 KHz Medium Wave and also on the Frequency of 107.3 MHz FM.

Programming For The
NATION
and
The Eastern Caribbean
from 5.25 am to 23.00 pm Daily
in
English and French Creole

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Radio St. Lucia,
P.O. Box 660, The Morne,
Castries, ST. LUCIA
West Indies.
Tel Nos: 22337/8/9 and 23969/23115
Cable: SUNRADIO

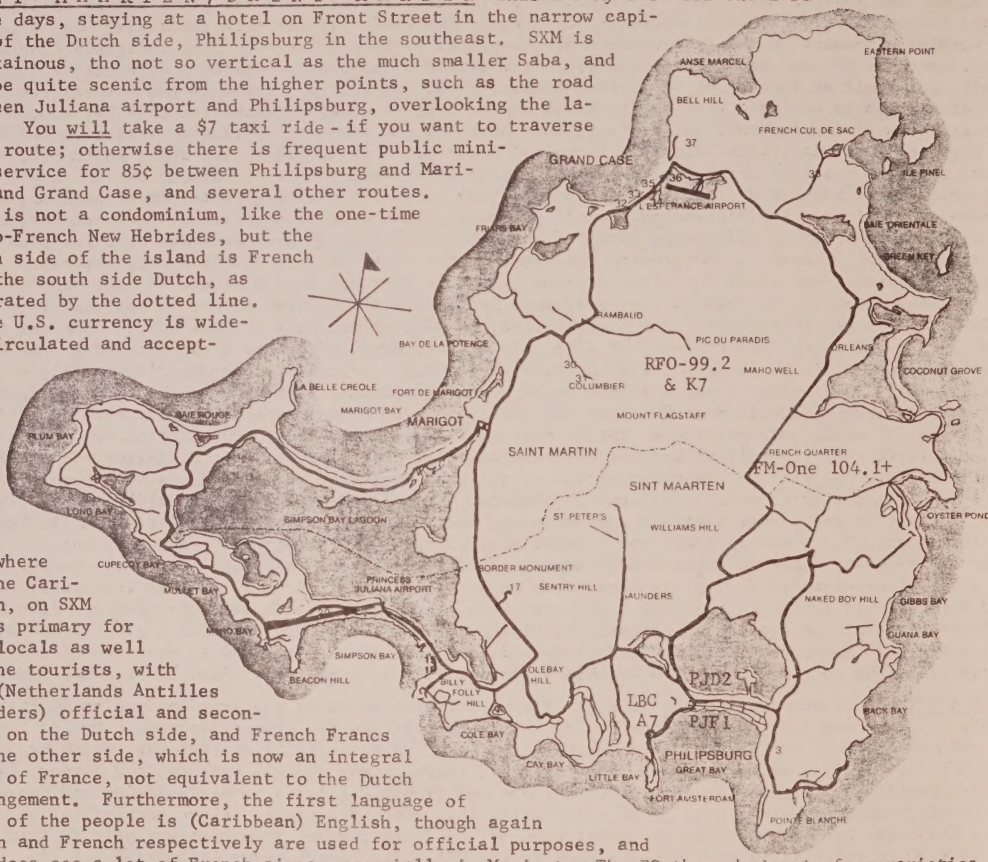
Fortunately, a band was trying to cram all its equipment into the small plane for its next engagement in Saba, so that gave me more time than expected on the ground--but would the plane manage to lift off with all the extra weight? The immigration officer at the small airport terminal called over a young woman working elsewhere in the terminal who also happened to be a volunteer doing religious programs at PJE3. Between her and phone calls (2262) to the studio I learned the basics. Schedule is 1000-2230 UTC, going off at sunset not of license necessity but for lack of listeners and advertisers in the evening. Should business pick up, it could run as late as 0200. Transmitter is 1 kW, from a single tower antenna visible, once pointed out, just north of the airport. During my visits in the afternoon, however, PJE3 was off the air with technical problems; I neglected to ask about an FM STL, if any, and none was heard under the circumstances. PJE3 first went on the air around May 15, 1985, but has understandably had few DX reports. I was told that a Statian visiting Texas, Mr Richardson, had once managed to pick up the station there. If the present schedule is maintained, the best chance for North Americans to hear it will be in December when there is slightly more darkness over the path near sunrise and sunset, though in the tropics the times of these events vary little during the year. Unlike the other two Netherlands Antilles stations, this one does not have a studio in Sint Maarten, tho it is well heard there. If PJE3 has a signal into Antigua, I didn't hear it due to splatter from local ZDK-1100. It was first noted from Sint Maarten, 8/2030; it was only by luck that I happened to tune by during the unexpected sign-off at 2226, saying they would return at 6 am; then played NA NA. So I was waiting for it the next morning; carrier on at 0958; fortunately they didn't actually start modulating until 1006, after I had a chance to tape Saba's opening. PJE3 played the Netherlands NA, familiar to us from R Nederland on SW, then the NANA, and s/on announcement: "...broadcasting. PJE3, Radio Statia, is owned and operated by the St Eustatius Broadcasting N.V. Our studios are located at the Kotalsweg[?], our transmitter and towers are located at Gravelle[?], in St Eustatius, in the Netherlands Antilles. We will be transmitting on our assigned frequency of 1120 kHz, as has been assigned to us by the federal government in Willemsted, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. To all our radio listeners, we want to say a very pleasant good morning, and welcome to our devotional program, In Step with the Master..." It was 10/1622 that I first noticed them off the air with troubles, but they were back on the same day after my visit before normal closing time. I should note that Ernie Cooper discovered PJE3 independently during his April stay on St Croix, but I did not learn of this until I returned and read his report in the June 9 National Radio Club DX News. He said they sounded like 20 kW and played calypso, C&W, variety, dedications, birthdays, gospel. WORLD OF RADIO listeners the weekend of June 20-22 heard tapes of this and Saba, and many more of the stations in this report will be featured from time to time. Only FMs audible at Statia airport: 94.4-ZGM, 98.0-?, 99.2-RFO S Martin.

S T. K I T T ' S I had expected to land briefly on this island on my way from Antigua to St Maarten but this stopover had just been eliminated, so these observations are from a distance. One of the first things I checked for was the third harmonic of Radio Paradise (825) on 2475 kHz, which had been reported by Bob Hill in Massachusetts. From Antigua, there it was, 5/0052, strong in a sermon. Altho scheduled until 0430, it was already off when I checked 5/0410. I tuned in again 7/0405 and heard a bit of music, unknown whether hymn or NA, with which they must have closed, since nothing but an open carrier followed. Perhaps there is no formal sign-off. Little further attention was paid to this, since as a 50 kW split it is easily heard back in the USA. See remark under Antigua--C.R.L.

The other station is the official ZIZ on 555 kHz. It had a BBC news relay 5/0205 as did Anguilla 1505. At 0300 the DJ was saying goodbye over the music; he had been there for 3 hours, named Barry Keyes[?]: "Trust in the lord, believe in yourself, and have just a little faith in me." After the music ran out at 0303, the closing sequence: "This is ZIZ Radio, the Voice of the Federation of St Kitts & Nevis, signing off." Organ/choral version of "Bless This House"; "ZIZ Radio is owned and operated by the government of SK & N, and broadcasts for 17 hours [ergo 1000 UTC opening] on its assigned frequency of 555 kHz AM, and 96 MHz FM [never heard]; we thank our listeners for their interest during today's transmission, and we invite you to join us tomorrow at 5:55 am, when we open our broadcasts. ZIZ Radio wishes everyone a very pleasant night. May God bless you." and more hymn until 0307. Obviously there is no separation of church and state, and the same goes for most of the other islands, judging from the conduct of their government radio stations. The call is pronounced, of course, Zed-Eye-Zed. There is also a ZIZ-TV on channel A5, and at Barrymore Beach, Antigua, I got its audio on 81.75 7/2137 during a US sitcom, perhaps The Jeffersons. See also mention under SABA.

S T. L U C I A R St Lucia has a very poor signal daytimes on 660, mixed with others, and on Antigua, the relay on 625 is wiped out by the local on 620. The commercial station R Caraïbes, however, is good on 840. If it actually has English segments as implied in WRTVH, I never heard any, just French. Tho running until 0300 per WRTVH, 840 had news in French then and was still on at 0405 when the transmitter apparently failed during musical programming, uncovering WHAS. At 0508 I was still hearing French on 1210, presumably their Dominica relay. See also note under GUADELOUPE on 90.7 FM. At my hotel in Antigua during a bandscan 7/1640+, I found one could easily choose between St Lucia and Puer to Rico on 840 by careful nulling, and the same thing could be done on 1210, neglected here under D. The incidence of electrocution and burn-out of tourist appliances must be high on St Lucia, as the WRTVH says that the standard voltage there is 440!

S I N T M A A R T E N / S A I N T M A R T I N This was my base for the last three days, staying at a hotel on Front Street in the narrow capital of the Dutch side, Philipsburg in the southeast. SXM is mountainous, tho not so vertical as the much smaller Saba, and can be quite scenic from the higher points, such as the road between Juliana airport and Philipsburg, overlooking the lagoon. You will take a $7 taxi ride - if you want to traverse this route; otherwise there is frequent public minibus service for 85¢ between Philipsburg and Marigot and Grand Case, and several other routes. This is not a condominium, like the one-time Anglo-French New Hebrides, but the north side of the island is French and the south side Dutch, as separated by the dotted line. While U.S. currency is widely circulated and accepted elsewhere in the Caribbean, on SXM it is primary for the locals as well as the tourists, with NAF (Netherlands Antilles guilders) official and secondary on the Dutch side, and French Francs on the other side, which is now an integral part of France, not equivalent to the Dutch arrangement. Furthermore, the first language of most of the people is (Caribbean) English, though again Dutch and French respectively are used for official purposes, and one does see a lot of French signs, especially in Marigot. The PO there had only four varieties of stamps in stock, so I bought them all--not a place to stock up on the latest French commemoratives! A fellow at the tourist kiosk in Marigot lectured me on the absurdity of the whole setup, but conceded that it would also be absurd for such a small places with few resources to opt for independence. The cultural focus of most of the inhabitants is America, not Holland or France--would the US be interested in taking over? I've often wondered how the Federal Reserve feels about such open circulation of US currency outside its jurisdiction. If someone doesn't have a US nickel to make change, a NAF 10¢ piece (worth 5½ US cents) will do instead. But you're more likely to deal in dollars than cents--prices at hotels and restaurants are plenty high, even in the off-season. The border crossings only have small markers--no personnel, stopping or even slowing down, but the pavement suddenly improves on the French side. Islanders circulate freely, and constantly, back and forth. Phi-



PJD 2 RADIO
SUNSHINE SOUND
1300 AM

10,000 WATTS

Time has proven that experience counts in radio programming. One of the highlights of P.J.D. 2 Radio is the first rate news coverage, which continues to improve daily. Frequent local and world news, bulletins, weather, community billboard and other newsworthy events. Wherever and whenever it happens you hear it first on P.J.D.2 Radio.

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St. Maarten, N.A.

Without advertising, a terrible thing happens...

Nothing.

lipsburg is a bit more commercial and bustling than Marigot, and most of the residences are elsewhere on the island. Each government has its moral priorities--there are no casinos on the French side, and no nude beaches on the Dutch side. OK, OK, the clothing-optional beach is at Club-Orient in the remote northeast. There are also excursion packages to St. Barth's, Saba and St. Eustatius.

Besides the Voice of Saba remote studio and FM relay transmitters, there are three other radio stations on SXM, and two TV stations. By far the best known is PJD2, also known as "Love Radio" on 1300 kHz. I finally located the studios tucked away on the second floor of the Plaza 21 shopping center in Philipsburg. Earlier, I had heard their STL on 97.3 MHz when I was on the top floor of my hotel a few blocks away, but not at ground level. As I stood next to the STL transmitter in the control room, I was told it is actually on 108. Later checks showed it on both frequencies at equal level; like V of Saba, as far as I can determine not a receiver image, but actual transmission on two frequencies 10.7 MHz apart. Outside the studio, these quickly vanished as I walked a block or two away. PJD2 has a wide mix of programming, and of course no printed program schedule was available to help make sense of it. Just these sporadic monitoring observations: Well-heard on Antigua, but not listened to since I would have local-quality reception later. On Sunday night at 8/2316 tune-in, classical music was in progress, in contrast to the pop/Caribbean format during the daytime; one of the DJs I met later said he did this show too; that night the sign-off was early, around 2400 UTC. When I tuned in again, 9/0955, music was just beginning after an open carrier, followed at 0957 by Voice of Calvary--no formal sign-on, or even ID before it. This was over at 1012 when there was a brief announcement about Bahá'í, and finally an informal sign-on at 1014 with organ music: "Good morning, as we welcome you to our programming on PJD2 radio for this day." A Moment with the Master continued until 6:30 with birthday greetings, phone ringing, and George Beverly Shea singing "The Longer I Serve Him"--that guy has one helluva voice--too bad his repertoire is so limited. The next night after 10/0100 there was Dutch programming, and at 0205 opening another classical music program with Vivaldi. Since this was a weeknight, I expected the same on Tuesday night--but no! This ended at 0302, and back to English with a jingle ID "Sunshine Sound Radio, Pee JD2, Love Radio," Caribbean Neighbour News: gigagallons flooding Jamaica, apologise to Eugenia Charles, hi-speed fax via satellite planned; Air BVI ad; discount furniture sale thru June; whiskey priced in guilders at supermarket on the Pond Fill; then Sports Wrap with Bob Uecker. At 1704 it was in a BBC WS news relay. Every afternoon around 5 pm there was an hour hosted by an American, constantly recommending local restaurants and other businesses run by his good friends; his name was Dick Williams or something like that. When I mentioned him during my visit, they revealed that he's living in New York, and sends them tapes, but he was a longtime former resident. Also, the previous owners of PJD2 ran it as a gospel station, and plenty of gospel programming remains, especially on Sundays. The pop DJs regard their main competition as ZDK, Antigua. Tel 2580/2764.

LBC-TV is the local station on the Dutch side, not ch 8 as in Vane Jones, but ch A7 as in the WRTVH (unless all the hotel TVs are mistuned), with 5 kW from a self-supporting tower dominating the first mountain west of Philipsburg. LBC stands for Leeward Broadcasting Corp., although contrary to what you would expect, SXM is generally considered to be a Windward island--from names of businesses, airline, etc. It seems that the British and the Dutch evaluate windward and leeward in exactly opposite ways--where the wind is blowing toward, vs from! The two terms are nebulous at best, anyway, as any island can be considered to have both a leeward and windward side. The studios of LBC-TV turned out to be directly across the street from my hotel, at the end of a long, dark hallway on the second floor, unmarked by any signs outside, until you get to the studio door which says Visitors Not Allowed. Hrmph, so I had better things to do anyway. An islander explained this by saying the station was owned by a German, who lacked local hospitality, a stereotype already broken by the man on Montserrat. I somehow managed to get LBC's phone number, missing from the local directory (do they really want to do any business?), 3491, but when I finally got through someone answered at the transmitter site, where there was so much noise they couldn't hear me asking: why do you carry CNN at 6-8 am live, and delay the NBC Today Show until 5:30 (or as late as 5:40) the same day? At first I thought they were depending on tapes flown in from Miami, but then the NBC Nightly News is only delayed an hour to a sesquihour, and they do have a satellite dish on the roof. Anyhow, it was pleasing to see Today minus the local cutaways almost all US stations now take during the city/call letters/temperature crawls, and at (originally) :25 past the hour, when the item before then continues for another segment.

LBC-TV

WEDNESDAY

4:30 - Sesame street
5:30 - Today Show
7:30 - 7.30 report/G.I.S
8:00 - NBC News
8:30 - Profiles of the Winward I.
9:00 - Remington Steele
10:00 - Strange paradise
10:30 - Success in life

THURSDAY

4:30 - Sesame street
5:30 - Today show
7:30 - 7.30 report / G.I.S
8:00 - NBC News
8:30 - Dallas
9:30 - Strange paradise
10:30 - J. Swaggart

FRIDAY

4:30 - Sesame street
5:30 - Today show
7:30 - 7.30 report / G.I.S
8:00 - NBC News
8:30 - The Cosby show
9:30 - Strange paradise
10:30 - Friday movie : North west mounted police

SATURDAY

8 to 9 am : Cartoons
4:30 - 3.2.1 contact
5:00 - Wild kingdom
5:30 - Soul Train
6:30 - Knight Rider
7:30 - World class wreslting
8:30 - NBC News
9:00 - Miami Vice
10:00 - Saturday Nite sing
11:00 - Strange paradise
11:30 - Movie : An uncommon love

DIMANCHE

2:00 - Worldcup Soccer
4:00 - Happy family hour
4:30 - Major league baseball
7:30 - Speaking of everything
8:00 - CNN headline news
8:30 - Falcon Crest
9:30 - St. Elsewhere
10:00 - Ken Copeland

The 1800-0430 schedule in the WRTVH isn't exact --it goes off at 1200 UTC after CNN, and apparently isn't back on weekdays until 2030 as in the sked from a shopper; closing varies depending on how late they're running and how long the final preacher show is. While visiting the PJF1 studio around local midnight, LBC-TV went off sometime before I got back at 0420/9. They have a nice animated ID, but the tape frequently breaks up; they do have a modest character generator, and PLAY often appears in the lower left corner, apparently a gimmick on some VCR not intended for broadcast use. On my final night there, I made a point of watching the local TV news, which finally got underway at 7:40. The main item reported by David Christian was a big fire on Aruba. Sad to say but the G.I.S. (Government Information Service) news which followed around 7:54 was much more interesting and better produced, tho sandwiched between disclaimers about it being government, not LBC's responsibility. The anchor shared the screen with a coat of arms in the corner, and had a couple of remote reports taped earlier, a rather awkward ceremony in which local star Calypso Genius (Genius for short) presented copies of his newly minted album to three members of the Executive Council, all named Richardson; and an interview with a meteorologist at the airport on hurricane preparedness. In July someone from Curaçao is coming over, who will keep better track of the hurricanes, since he has studied in Holland and England. And a report on a feasibility study on dredging of sand for commercial construction purposes. By the way, the LBC news which preceded was obviously taped, from the jump cuts of the anchor.

RFO-TV

MARDI 3 JUIN

13:50 - Coupe du monde (sous réserves)
15:16 - L'Académie des 9
15:50 - C'est encore mieux l'après-midi
17:20 - Récré A2
17:50 - Coupe du monde de foot-ball
20:00 - Journal télévisé
20:30 - La dernière séance

MERCREDI 4 JUIN

13:50 - Coupe du monde (sous réserves)
15:08 - Récré A2
16:36 - Biniky le dragon rose
16:58 - Le défi des gobots
17:19 - Alice au pays des merveilles
17:43 - La flèche invincible
18:03 - Disney channel
18:25 - Les animaux du monde
18:51 - Contes créoles
19:01 - Des chiffres et des lettres
19:20 - Les entrechats
19:25 - Télex consommateur
19:30 - Journal - Météo
20:05 - Guadeloupe panorama
20:25 - La méthode rose
22:00 - Dossier Alain Décaux

JEUDI 5 JUIN

13:50 - Coupe du monde de foot-ball
16:00 - L'Académie des 9
16:30 - La T.V des téléspectateurs
16:54 - Aujourd'hui la vie
17:51 - Gym tonic
18:25 - Récré A2
18:54 - Bugs Bunny
19:01 - Des chiffres et des lettres
19:25 - Les entrechats
19:30 - Journal - Météo
20:05 - Guadeloupe panorama
20:25 - Les 40èmes Rugissants
21:17 - Magazine actualités - ou coupe du monde (sous réserves)

VENDREDI 6 JUIN

13:50 - Coupe du monde de foot-ball
16:03 - L'Académie des 9
16:37 - C'est encore mieux l'après midi
18:14 - Récré A2
18:44 - Tom et Jerry
19:05 - Des chiffres et des lettres
19:25 - Les entrechats
19:30 - Journal télévisé
20:05 - Guadeloupe panorama
20:20 - Entracte
20:35 - Apostrophes : Quand les héros sont des animaux
21:39 - Que la fete commence

SAMEDI 7 JUIN

12:00 - Coupe du monde (sous réserves)
13:50 - Coupe du monde de foot-ball
16:00 - Tom et Jerry
16:21 - Lucky Luke
16:45 - Transcontinental
Hai-Nang, Ile chinoise
17:55 - Cuisine Créole :
"Soupe de fruit à pain"
18:15 - Magnum
19:02 - Des chiffres et des lettres
19:21 - Madame Pepperpote
19:28 - Selection radio-météo
19:30 - Journal télévisé
20:00 - Madikera
20:26 - Maitre du jeu
21:40 - Champs-Elysées
23:13 - Magazine sportif (sous toutes réserves)

DIMANCHE 8 JUIN

14:22 - Le jour du Seigneur
14:31 - L'Ecole des fans
15:03 - Disney channel
16:15 - Le Louvre
17:07 - T.S.F. Kassav en Angole
17:54 - Espionne et tais-toi
18:50 - Des chiffres et des lettres
19:10 - Les entrechats
19:15 - Histoire Caraibe - le Père Labat
19:28 - Radio-météo
19:30 - Journal télévis
20:00 - La vieille fille
21:24 - Hauts de gammes

RFO-TV was actually the first station I monitored on SXM, from the first room I had on the top (2nd) floor where the elevation helped a little. (After spotting a roach and recoiling from the stench of the sewer spilling out onto the beach below, I moved to another room on the other side's ground floor, also less noisy, but lacking elevation.) After commandeering some rabbit ears from the next room, I found that the numbskull who had installed the satellite receiving system in the hotel had chosen channel A-11 as one of the outputs, oblivious of the fact that the local RFO-TV relay on ch K-7 is on exactly the same video frequency, 199.25 MHz, thus producing a nasty set of thick beat bars. By disconnecting the distribution cable and deft manipulation of the 'ears, I managed to minimise the interference and snap a few shots of the RFO GUADELOUPE test pattern and ID slide, which also required a slight adjustment of the vertical hold (fortunately accessible on this hotel set) for 625 lines, but colour and audio were out of the question. As far as I know there is no local origination of RFO radio or TV from St Martin, just relaying Guadeloupe. The ch K7 audio also messed up the ch A12 cable video. Meanwhile the clear channels 8, 9 and 10 went unused. One morning, 9/1020 UTC I detected the beat from K7 already on much earlier than this schedule would indicate; I couldn't tell if only TP or programming. When will I learn to take my latest TV Guide along with me abroad? Accurate satellite channel guides are impossible to obtain or exorbitantly priced in such places as Antigua, and chances are that most hotels will be getting several of the US channels, tho not the major networks. The hotel reception workers had only a dim idea of how all this worked, frequently punching up scrambled signals which did no guests any good. At least I got to see SIEMPRE EN DOMINGO, and SIN was often there with World Cup.

RFO Guadeloupe radio has a 99.2 MHz repeater on St Martin; it must be of considerable power, judging from its signal and even making it into The Bottom, Saba, like only two other FM stations, from as far away as the USVI and Montserrat. It also had the stereo pilot, tho often the programming was mono --a despicable practice but also standard with US stations. [PJD2's 97.3 was mono, no surprise]. Not having been satisfied with the quality of my tapes from Antigua of RFO's sign-off signal on 640 /97.0, I got it again on 99.2. 9/0039 there was mono opera parallel to weaker 96.0 (see St Barth's), and this night the sign-off was somewhat early, at 0218; but at 0303 still carriers on 99.2 and 96.0. The

overall tone of RFO is plenty cultural, which gladdens me--there are plenty of private FM stations on Guadeloupe for the pop stuff. 10/0221 La Science et les Hommes was ending with a Hearts-of-Space type theme, no s/off announcement at all, just into La Marseillaise (the tape slightly off track), IS and off. 99.2 was also audible on St Eustatius.

From the second room of my choice in Philipsburg, I strung out a random wire I had scavenged, and much preferred the company I had there, the tiniest lizard I've ever seen, who clung doggedly to the wire for hours on end, the electrical house wiring being greater in diameter than the lizard. I hope it snagged some mosquitos, which had easy access under the door. Speaking of dogs, during one of my beach DXing sessions nearby, a couple of frisky canines happened by and one of them bit my audio patch cord, fortunately not fatally, and the dogs were more attracted to playing with each other.

The final radio station on St Martin is a community outlet on the French side, east central, in the area called (always in English) French Quarter. First noted 9/0037 on 104.15 MHz with romantic music in English, some fades and distortion, but the antenna wire calmed it, and at 0200 I taped this ID: "You're presently listening to the best of the west in the eastern Caribbean, Radio FM One, broadcasting from French Quarter, French Saint Martin, French West Indies..." And the sign-off at 0300: "Duty calls, I must obey. Radio FM One, the main musical machine, now concludes another day of transmission on the frequency of 104 FM. We the members of Radio FM One, do hope that you've enjoyed the best of our programming for today, and will make it a date to join us tomorrow same time, same place, on your number one musical station, 104 FM. Bye." The next night, 10/0042 it was down to 104.10, and IDed as Star Radio, with a soul DJ, who closed his shift at 0055, "Got to run, back Thursday afternoon at 2-4 pm". At 0101, "One DJ split, another DJ arrive on the scene. Wonderful FM, Caribbean music." P. J. Small, the DJ from now until 11, starting with "Swing Low Cha Cha Chariot," music of the Third World comin' out of Kingston, Jamaica.

Having asked around about its exact location, and being told I couldn't miss it, right next to the bakery, I grabbed a minibus the next day to go see it. Both slogans were confirmed by stickers on the control room, in a corner of the second floor of a mostly vacant building. In the back is a small transmitter feeding a crank-up TV pole with a 4-element antenna not far above ground but adequate to cover most of the island. The DJ on duty, who also works afternoons at PJF1 (but didn't show up that day, as I learned when I got to Saba), thought FM One was totally in English. Meanwhile, volunteer workers clambered throughout the building fixing it up, making repairs. A large FM ONE sign had been taken down from the roof and was hiding inside. Access to the control room is via spiral staircase. The pastry and fruit drinks at the bakery next door made a tasty breakfast. That afternoon, the 104.1 signal was strong enough to make it almost to Statia, as long as I had altitude. One power estimate for it was 250 watts.

I enquired whether there were any other private FM stations, and one source told me a new one was about to start up in Marigot. The Dutch are much more stict in their radio regulations, so any of these are likely to be on the French side.

S T. V I N C E N T On my 1982 trip I never got a sign-on/off tape of 705, and now in the States it's blocked by that damned Cuban, so this was a high priority monitoring target. 5/0101 found announcer replying to a caller: "We intend to broadcast local football shortly. For a variety of reasons we were unable to do it before; perhaps by next week." Both announcer and caller greeted each other with "Good night," which doesn't have that connotation of finality in American usage. They also discussed scheduling of another programme. At 0205 there was music here whilst Grenada & Antigua were in BBC news. WRTH scheduled sign-off is 0300, but at 6/0225 check it was already off. Next night I stayed with it from 7/0203, and at 0211 there was a promo welco-

It takes a Radio Station with
Manpower, Experience, and Coverage,
to **reach the scattered West Indian markets** open to North American,
and British goods. That is

Radio Trinidad

Manpower
9 Salesmen at the Microphone.

Experience
Radio Trinidad has served the Nation for over 16 years.

Coverage
Radio Trinidad reaches Trinidad & Tobago and all the key markets in the Eastern Caribbean.

That is MANPOWER, EXPERIENCE, and COVERAGE!

Our Representatives are:-

London: **Overseas Rediffusion Limited, Stratton House, Stratton Street, London, W.1** New York: **Intercontinental Services Limited, 20 East 46th Street, New York 17, New York, U.S.A** Canada: **Air-Time Sales Limited, 2149 Yonge Street, Toronto, and 1396 St. Catherine Street West, Room 205 Montreal,Canada** Trinidad: **Call or phone us at 11B Maraval Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad Tel 21151-5**

(this ad circa 1965, found by Don Moore at a garage sale in a tourism brochure)

ming all visitors to Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, with reverb: "unknown, unspoilt, unbelievable, and most of all a natural place to be." [or was it un-natural? This was before the seizure of the boat from Florida.] "Welcome to the station of the Caribbean, 705 Radio". It turned out to be a race with Guadeloupe to see which would sign off first. 705 won, at 0223 outroing weekly CARIBBEAN ROCK program with steel band, back next Fri. the 13th. "We broadcast on 705 kHz in the ... broadcast band. You'll find our studios at ... in Kingstown, and transmission station at Dryden[?]. We broadcast Monday to Friday at 5:30 am to 10:15 [sic] pm, and Sundays from 6 in the morning to 10 pm, AST. ...on behalf of ...wishing you a pleasant night...do join us tomorrow morning at 5:30." Then NA played by a band. So in UTC that's M-F 0930-0215, Sat [oops, left out above] 0930-0230, Suns 1000-0200, officially. However, during a bandscan 7/1640+ on Saturday from Antigua, there was no signal on 705.

TRINIDAD Radio Trinidad, first noted 5/0048 on 730 with Indian music, and at 0400 I missed part of the sign-off which had already started. Mentioned 105 FM, s/on tomorrow at 5 am [0900 UTC], and this poetic valedictory: "As we close our service, we think of listeners everywhere and send them our best wishes for a peaceful night. To those at sea, we wish a safe passage; to those who are sick or bedridden, we wish a speedy recovery; to those who have had a troubled day, we wish a bright tomorrow; to those who watch throughout the night, we wish an early dawn; to those who are about to rest, we wish you rest. Good night." Over music, and then Our National Anthem, a march in a minor key. Rather distant, this was not audible on my Antigua daytime bandscan 7/1640+ using only the internal antenna. Noted again from SXM, 11/0214 ending relay of BBC Review of the British Press, announcer sounds like Brian; problem from sub-audible heterodyne but nothing like the one on VOA-1580! "This is Radio Trinidad. Listen weekdays at 10 pm for world news and Review of the British Press, from London." World Cup promotion, then produced ID: "Radio Trinidad, 19 hours a day, we're making a good thing even better." Then back to live announcer: "730 AM, 105 FM, Phil Simmons inviting you to join us in studio 7-3 straight through until midnight." [TV comment under M & M next page]

What I assume is Trinidad's other station, NBS Radio 610, was blocked on Antigua by 620, but on SXM 9/0504 heard a husky-voiced woman DJ playing slow music; occasionally fading and losing out to WIOD as at 0510; despite several subsequent checks, never caught an ID; past the scheduled 0400 closing.

TURKS & CAICOS We flew right over these islands, around 11/1430, the scheduled sign-off time of Radio T&C on 1460, but despite checks during the previous 5+ minutes, and the fact that some more distant AM stations penetrated the window, no trace of it. However, something else intriguing was noted about this time just above 96.7 MHz with weak modulation and possibly an AM parasitic to another FM frequency--gospel in English. No Puerto Ricans are listed on this frequency, and would not expect any such from the Dominican Republic, so possibly a pirate in the T&C; or an STL at 4VEH on the north coast of Haiti, tho not scheduled in English at this hour. Unfortunately, back on Anguilla, I forgot to inquire at the Caribbean Beacon how their T&C project was coming along, but 540 and 1070 were certainly not yet active. By the way, T&C, Dominica and Montserrat do exist, despite their red headings having fallen off the WRTVH.

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS The ad below must refer to WIVI 99.5, but I didn't happen to hear it. The dominant FM station, both in the air and at sea level was 95.1, which per the FM Atlas has somewhat smaller coverage than 99.5, 97.9 and 101.1. WJKC Christiansted, which came on 95.1 since my 1982 visit, was first noted at Barrymore Beach, Antigua, 7/2011 with a Frederiksted ad for Flamingos at Jerry's Cabaret behind the ballpark; KFC, Island Furniture House; exhibiting slow fades, but full quieting at peaks; "Isle 95" jingle with deliberate phase distortion. At 2202 taped full ID by that over-exposed, over-ballsy, grossly-insincere announcer one hears constantly doing US network TV promos: "Isle 95, the East Caribbean's Music, FM, WJKC, Christiansted, Frederiksted, St Croix, St Thomas, St John, Tortola, Virgin Gorda," jingle, into Wolfman oldie "Rock 'n' Roll Is Here to Stay". It was also in well along with lots of PRs, at the 2000' flight from SXM to Statia, 10/1719+, and was one of only 3 FM stations audible at The Bottom, Saba. Also on the SXM-Statia flight, had Caribbean rock on 106.1, which would be WVIS Frederiksted; and a station on 107.1 i.e. WVGN Charlotte Amalie.

Here's what businesses have to say about their advertising on FM99.

"We only advertised this special fare (on American Airlines) on FM 99. The results were incredible. The phones were so busy with inquiries that we were almost not able to keep up with all the calls."
SOUTHERLAND TOURS
American Express Representative

"We've been advertising on FM 99 for the last 5 years because through them, we are able to reach the very best consumers in the Virgin Islands. Those are the people who can afford to buy our fine quality custom jewelry."
GEM EXPOSE'

"We find the FM 99 audience a prime target when we place advertising schedules featuring upscale products and services. They are one station that you can identify a quality listenership with."
AUSTIN ADVERTISING, INC.

FM99

For more information on how to reach the very best consumers in the Virgin Islands, call Amy Land COLLECT:

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P.O. Box 310
Christiansted, St. Croix VI 00820

All four USVI AM stations, on 970, 1000, 1290 and 1340 were regulars in the daytime; not so good at night with interference (and 1290 is a daytimer), but 5/0425 noted Larry King on WVWI-1000, which accounts for his frequent boast of being heard from Hawaii to the VI. But this station does not stay on all night on Sunday and Monday mornings when Jim Bohannon and Larry King repeats are available; allowing me to catch Brazil, q.v. Also see note under SABA.

U S A A permanent resident in the East Caribbean could have a fun time DXing US AM and FM stations, and probably set some nice distance records. During my week, I only noted those I happened to run across. On Antigua: 5/0217 WCBS-880 baseball and sports on top of channel. At 0356 on 1140 weather for Maryland, so WRVA Richmond VA. At 0414 on 1510, preacher, likely WLAC Nashville. At the same time on 1530, Sally Jesse Raphael on NBC Talknet, so WCKY Cincinnati. At 0429 on 1600 ad in English for soul food, and Bob Law on Night Talk from the National Black Network, looping from the north, so likely WWRL New York, 5 kW. At 0507, Larry King on 1190, probably WOWO Fort Wayne; at 0508 L.K. on 1500, WTOP Washington DC. UTC Sun 0230 on 1180, Radio Martí was ending EL MUNDO DE LA MÚSICA's presentation of La Bohème, a regular Sat. 9:30 pm program I'll have to look for again! 8/0415 WLS was in from Chicago on 890, distance about 2300 miles from Antigua.

A major sporadic E opening broke out during my flight back, somewhat confusing my checking for line-of-sight stations. The only ones identified were 11/1445 on 93.3, "93-FM, KTLS" Ada OK and at 1510 on 91.7 classical music--could it be my former haunt, KOSU Stillwater OK? Yes! announcement by woman at 1512 promoted film showings at the Tulsa Performing Arts Center--Great American Musicals of the Silver Screen; then a flute & harp piece by Badings. These were pushing 1500 miles, if not more; perhaps the altitude extended the range; from somewhere over the Bahamas.

V E N E Z U E L A Many stations are daytime regulars, at a minimum distance of 450 miles over water to Antigua; and one can easily distinguish them from perpendicular Puerto Ricans; see bandscans. Beyond that, these were logged: from SXM=St Maarten. 9/0007 on 1350 R Primera, "la venezolanísima", is correct ID as in Ven pages of WRTH 86, not Primavera as on p. 526 frequency list. 9/0056 on 1050 classical music from Spain, 0058 ID with waltz as "Canal Clásico 1050 de Radio Nacional de Venezuela, 50 años para la música, la cultura y la noticia." 11/0207 an ID for R Los Llanos emerged from the rumble on 1330 (By the way, there is certainly no station in St Maarten on this frequency, as Ernie Cooper wondered with his unID, tho possibly a new one in the ABC islands I didn't hear.), and at 0256 florid sign-off caught in part: "...30 kHz de Radio Los Llanos, su estación, en cualquier hora que la sintonice, para tí noticias, cultura y nuestros carasmáticos musicales, todos súper-buenos, guiados de este Carabozo, ciudad piloto del estado Guárico en Venezuela...las notas del himno del Estado Guárico, seguidos del himno nacional de Venezuela, Gloria al Bravo Pueblo...indican que esta emisora, Radio Los Llanos, YVOY, 1330 kHz en onda media, 218.25 MHz en FM, desde Carabozo, capital del...estado Guárico, República de Venezuela, ha llegado al final de sus labores correspondientes a este día. Hemos cumplido así nuestro objetivo de difundir..." fading into QRM. 11/0254 on 1420 R Bahía--see COLOMBIA, where I also neglected to mention: 9/0027 on 1055 TC for 7:25, 0033 ID as "La Voz del Cinaruco, su mejor compañía, ayer, hoy, y siempre."

TRANS-ATLANTICS My final evening, DXing from the beach on SXM, and far enough away from the mixing product on Antigua, featured 1035 kHz as the best signal, from PORTUGAL, 11/0325 a John Wayne voice saying "Play the Record," then Portuguese DJ mentioning Radio Comercial, Lisboa, a station I had often heard before, including at local range a sesquiyear ago; 0331, US C&W music. Since this was in, I aligned the random wire toward Europe and went searching for other splits; 0327 on 1467, TWR IS was in well on its music box from MONACO, but fading down after 0329 when Albanian was scheduled to open. Some of the European graveyards were showing some activity: 11/0357 on 1584 Spanish, i.e. a group of 2 or 3 kW maximum synchronized stations; at 0408 some music on 855, probably SPAIN; 0411 music on 1575 which could be Spain or Portugal; and at 0413-0415 seeming Spanish from multiple sites on 1485. There were no signs of any other TAs except maybe 846 around 0335. But back on Antigua at sunset 7/2229 there was Arab music on 1566, no doubt TUNISIA (no AZORES this time), and hets on 1521, 1251 and 1349, the latter not a TA frequency, but the others probably SAUDI ARABIA and LIBYA or DUBAI if not VOA spur.

MYSTERIES & MISCELLANEOUS Some longwave beacons were noted, probably nearby, and perhaps someone with a good list can locate them; I hope I interpolated correctly on the 3 kHz steps the ICF-2002 uses on LW. At Montserrat airport, 6/2100+, DDP on 392. On SXM beach, 11/0219+, DDP seemed on 391; also ZDX on 369, PJD on 283, and PJM not strong on 307, tho one might guess it is on Sint Maarten.

KCBI 11735 was inaudible, at least during the times of interest to me. WRNO was poor, but of the three WORLD OF RADIO times, Sun 1300 on 9715 was best. 7/2153 noted VOFC relay via Florida on 17845 //15440 in English with Chinese lessons. RFO-TV ch K7 in St Martin opened Sun at 1930 with a Catholic program; while LBC ch A7 had started as early as 1800 for World Cup coverage. 8/2337 on 1315+, "Radio Amor, su [or qué] emisora", from the west, perhaps Dominican Rep? At 2340 music from the south on 1395, perhaps Ecuador. 9/0107 Radio Australia booming in on 15240, much stronger than 15395, 15320, 15180, 15160, 17795, unlike in the US--the reason: 118° beam on 15240, which happens to be right on Sint Maarten! An ad in a phone book for TTT--Trinidad & Tobago TV, showed ch. 2 & 13 for one service, 9 & 14 for another--WRTH has two ch 13 in the country, which seems unlikely. 9/0500 ABC [illegible] was hrd

on 1190, perhaps from the same station a few minutes earlier with the preacher in English, PR?? 9/0508 a Strauss waltz on 720. 9/0938 on 3023.5 SSB, "Group Mayport" to CGC Roberts specifying a search area & accompanied by noises weirdly changing pitch. On SXM there was always a continuous high-pitched tone around 87.9 to 88.0 MHz. Flying back, 11/1431 on 92.5, delayed SNN news played back for at least a minute at double speed! then to Health Watch feature also from SNN at normal speed following cuing countdown. Could this happen in Key West? PR & the DR were also in range, or perhaps an unknown Carib station--or even Es from the middle of the US! 11/1506 on 88.1 station inviting calls at 753-0401 for a vote on the music; could be Es, or west Florida. Addendum to ANGUILLA: the engineer hoped that despite band expansion to 1700 kHz, 1610 would be grandfathered as a clear channel. I rather doubt it, considering the FCC's current attitudes. By the way 1610 puts an image right next to their other channel, 690--on my 450 kHz IF receiver it landed on 710; on most with 455 it would be on 700. [v p39]

Last, but not least, on the road from a high point on the east side of Saba, around 11/2000, a station on 98.7 with an American accent identifying as "Kiss," a popular name even when the legal call is nothing similar; figured it must be a PR or VI, but upon returning found new FM Atlas lists none on that frequency, but <u>two</u> mainland possibilities, in which long-haul sporadic E must have been involved: WKSI Greensboro NC 100 kW (about 1600 miles), and less likely, WRKS New York NY 7.8 kW (c. 1750 miles)

<u>BANDSCAN</u> at Barrymore Hotel, St Johns, Antigua, 7/1640+ using AC but no external antenna on ICF-2002:

535 Grenada (off after 1700)
550 PR
555 ZIZ
580 WKAQ PR
595 Dominica
600 YV
620 ABS local
630 PR in ABS null
640 Guadeloupe
660 YV or PR or St Lucia, ABS-620 splatter
670 YV Rumbos
680 PR
690 CB Anguilla
705 St Vincent off
710 YV? & CB image
720 YV
740 PR (Montserrat off)
760 YV
780 ZBVI
790 Barbados
800 No PJB, off days
810 PR
825 Paradise St Kitts
830 het, YV
840 St Lucia PR null
840 PR St Lucia null
860 Curaçao
870 PR
885 Montserrat
900 Barbados
910 PR, and trace of YV w/SAH in null
930 The Big RA
940 WIPR trace
950 YV
960 Aruba
970 VI
1000 VI Radio One
1020 YV Margarita big
1030 PR WOSO English
1035 mix ZDK/CRL
1060 PR Iniciativa, no Dominica in its null
1100 local ZDK ±
1165 local C.R.L.±
1190 PR
1200 YV? SAH
1210 Dominica // 840 PR WHOY null
1230 ZDK/CRL mix
1240 PR
1260 PR
1280 PR weak
1290 VI, SAH in null from YV?
1300 Sint Maarten
1310 Martinique
1320 PR
Aruba in PR null
1340 VI
1370 PR WIVV English
1410 Saba
1420 PR, Saba splatter
1430 PR
1450 no Antilles, weak SAH
1460 weak--AFCN Vieques PR??
1470 YV Carúpano
1480 PR WMDD Fajardo strong
1490 PR
1500 het?
1505 Anguilla
1510 PR
1520 PR
1540 PR Guayama
1560 PR
1580 CB-Anguilla spur from 1610 & something in null--YV? VOA off
1590 PR Rock Me Amadeus
1610 Caribbean Beacon (with wire sigs also emerged on 1400 and 1330, unIDs)

<u>FREQUENCY CROSS REFERENCE</u> for this and preceding 26 pages, not including the bandscan above:

283-M&M	825*ANTI	1140-U S A	++1445-SABA	9715-M&M	91.9-GUAD	97.0-GUAD	104.7-PURI
307-M&M	-STKU	1165-ANTI	++1460-TUCA	9755*MONT	92 -MART	*SABA	105 -ANTI
369-M&M	840-CUBA	1180-U S A	1467-T A	11705-MONT	92.0-GUAD	97.3-SIMA	-TRIN
391+M&M	-STLU	1190-PURI	1500-CURA	11710*MONT	92.1-GUAD	97.5-GUAD	105.5-GUAD
535-GREN	846-T A	-U S A	-U S A	11735-M&M	92.5-PURI	98.0-GUAD	106.1-USVI
555-STKI	855-T A	-M&M	1505-ANGU	15240-M&M	-M&M	98.5-PURI	106.7-GUAD
580-PURI	880-U S A	1210*STLU	1510-U S A	15440-M&M	92.7-GUAD	98.7-M&M	106.9-PURI
595-DOMI	885-MONT	-PURI	1521-T A	17845-M&M	93 -MART	99.0-ANTI	107.1-USVI
610-TRIN	890-U S A	1230-ANTI	1521-ANTI	TV A2-M&M	93.3-PURI	99.2*ANGU	107.3-STLU
620-ANTI	900-BARB	1251-T A	1523-ANTI	81.74-CUBA	-U S A	-SAMA	107.7*SABA
625-STLU	930-MONT	1280-BRAZ	1530-U S A	81.76*SABA	93.5-CUBA	99.4-GUAD	108.0-SIMA
630-PURI	970-USVI	1290-USVI	1538-ANTI	-STKI	93.8-MONT	99.5-MART	TV A7-SIMA
640-GUAD	1000-BRAZ	1300-SIMA	1539-ANTI	87.76-SABA	93.9-SABA	-USVI	-M&M
660-STLU	-USVI	1310-MART	1540-BAHA	87.79-M&M	94 -MART	99.9-MONT	TV A9-M&M
670-COLO	1030-PURI	1315-M&M	1543-COLO	88.1 -PURI	94.4-MONT	100.1-ANGU	TVA10-ANTI
690-ANGU	1035-ANTI	1330-VENE	1566-T A	-M&M	94.5-JAMA	100.4-SABA	TV K7-SAMA
-M&M	-T A	1335-COLO	1575-T A	88.9--PURI	94.5-MART	100.7-PURI	-M&M
705-STVI	1050-VENE	1340-USVI	1580-ANTI	89.7 -PURI	95.1-USVI	101.2-GUAD	TVA13-M&M
720-M&M	1055*VENE	1349-T A	1584-T A	90.0 -ANTI	95.7-PURI	101.9-PURI	TVA14-M&M
730-TRIN	1060-DOMI	1350-VENE	1600-U S A	90.5 -PURI	96. -STKI	102.5-PURI	++ 1450*MONT
740-MONT	1060-CUBA	1400-PURI	1610-ANGU	91.1--JAMA	96.0-STBA	103.1-GUAD	gh hopes
780-BRVI	1070-CUBA	1410-SABA	-M&M	91.3 -PURI	96.5-MART	104.0-MONT	you have
790-BARB	1100-ANTI	1420*COLO	2475-STKI	91.5 -JAMA	-PURI	104.1-PURI	enjoyed
800-BONA	1120-STEU	1435-SABA	3023-M&M	91.7 -U S A	96.7*TUCA	104.1+SAMA	going on

* = an item actually in another country, but this is where you'll find it mentioned. this trip!

radio equipment forum

Loren Cox Jr. 1106 Cleveland Ave. Lexington, KY 40505

Scott McDonald, IL: Just a few miscellaneous notes on FEAR AND LOATHING IN THE FLEA-MARKET, or Receiver Shopping at the Dayton Hamvention...

Arrived at the Fleamarket Friday about 2:30 pm with enough cash in hand to buy a used R-7. Of course, there were none to be found. Saw an old HRO500 for about $500 !! and proceeded on past after twisting that beautiful tuning knob once. About 3:30 saw the first interesting item, a Collins 75S3C for $240. Another $60 would have crystalled it up for SWBC, but by the second pass it was gone. Nearly had heart failure in the next row as I saw a starry eyed individual fondling a rack mount Collins 51S1 for $300. Just as I asked the price, it was sold. This radio was the first really exciting general coverage rig I saw and lusted after, but was literally seconds too late. Went inside to see the NRD525 (nice but a little pricey), then quit for the day. Saturday AM, went back and saw hordes of R390 series radios at about $200 each, R71s used at about $500, R4As and Bs, typically about $150-170, a few SPR-4s at almost $300 (seemed high), and factory refurbished R70s w/warranty for about $370. Old 75S1 Collins rigs were running about $125-150 and 75S3s about $225. Just when I thought I might get skunked I found a fellow with 8 Drake MSR-FM-P receivers. Turns out he got them from a GSA bid for a little over a grand. This is basically a DSR-1 with an FM detector in a rackmount configuration. $225 got me one. It has 6 crystal filters of various bandwidths from 0.3 kHz to wide band FM and seems really stable, and, best of all, it works. It ain't as pretty as an R7 but a nice second choice. Seems a lot nicer than an R390 rig for about the same bucks. I'd be really interested in hearing from anyone with one of these receivers, or anyone who has seen it or the DSR-1 reviewed in an old WRTH - or anyone interested in getting an old Drake Receiver newsletter going.

Finished the shopping trip by spending $60 on SWBC crystals for an old 75S3B I had in the Ham Shack. It works great on SWBC now, once the alignment was tweaked for the bands in question. I think an old 75S series receiver outfitted for SWBC makes a neat piece of nostalgia at a good price. People are practically giving them away anymore, and Surplus Sales of Nebraska carries the SWBC crystals at a reasonable price in quantity. (I'd also enjoy hearing from S-Line receiver users about mods helpful for SWBC reception.)

Oh well, hope some of the current pricing information may be of some help for the upcoming flea market season....

lc comments: (Made one or two slight changes in Scott's text due to a word or two I couldn't make out. Some of my no doubt most brilliant thoughts are lost forever in indecipherable handschrift.) Scott, it looks like you came up with what should be a very satisfactory inhaler. Somewhere I have a spec sheet on the DSR-1, which, as I recall, had excellent statistics - will send you a copy if I ever locate. The DSR-1 was totally without aesthetic appeal - just a plain box - and sold, I think, for about $2000; it was one of the first receivers with electronic digital frequency presentation, making use of nixie tubes for this purpose (may be expensive to replace) instead of the more familiar LED and florescent displays. This receiver was Drake's "top of the line" during the R4/SPR4 days; it was replaced in their "professional" line by the R4245. The prices that were prevailing at Dayton indicate that there are a lot of good radios of Drake and Collins manufacture out there that can be had for only a fraction of their original cost. Really, prospective radio buyers never had it so good; and with the increasing prices of current import receivers we may see increasing interest in the oldie but goodie market. Servicing on these well designed (mostly VT) receivers is generally not difficult, but tube replacement for several years has been becoming increasingly expensive (incidentally, we have a fairly large tube stock here, especially the types used in the tube receivers of the '50s & '60s; so if you need something let me know; will test before shipping).

Despite its relative nearness to me have never gotten to a Dayton Hamfest: perhaps because of my fear that I could not resist making purchases. I have a weakness for radio receiving devices that is exceeded only by that of Mr P. Opus for Ronco products. Scott's purchase seems definitely a better choice than an R390 - a device with which I became smitten when I saw one at an exhibition of Signal Corps equipment. But there was simply no way I could get one when it was the best that could be had. Though an electro-mechanical marvel, there are better alternatives to the R390

on today's used equipment market. The Collins "S" line was on the market, it seems, for a generation, and in its latter days became inordinately expensive. But there have always been those in the Amateur community who have felt that unless you had a Collins you didn't have anything (that was certainly the feeling of a local "parts jobber" - who, incidentially, was a Collins dealer). And, unquestionably, in the earlier post-war years the Collins "A" and "J" series receivers were the best "communications receivers" ever available on the commercial market: they became the standards by which all others are judged. With the advent of SSB on the Amateur bands, the 75A4, the first fully compatible SSB receiver, became the receiver to have, having two distinct circuit advantages over all of the competetion (until Bob Drake introduced that funny looking little box, the 1-A): the crystal-controlled "front end" and the Mechanical Filter. But even a Collins couldn't perform miracles: was amused by a Ham one day who, having disposed of his NC300 or whatever in favor of a 75A4, found to his chagrin that his 75 meter phone was "the same old band".

The Collins "S" line was a kind of streamlining of the "A" and "J" receivers. Controls were reduced to the bare essentials - necessary for good SSB performance - and the VFO range was reduced to 200 kHz, thus requiring many more "bands" to achieve the desired frequency coverage. It has long been my view that the features and characteristics that make an outstanding Amateur/SSB receiver are exactly the same ones we need for DXing the international broadcast bands or any other portion of the HF spectrum. So a 75S series receiver re-crystalled for the IBC bands should perform quite well. But "a neat piece of nostalgia"? Guess one's age determines what is nostalgia, so what may be so fer yew yeng fellers ain't necessy/ so fer me. I mean for me nostalgia is pre-war, wartime or early post-war stuff: HRO Sr/Jr, SP200/400, "Super Sky Rider", et al.

AS READERS WILL HAVE NOTED the increasingly unfavourable $ to ¥ ratio is resulting in increased prices of Japanese shortwave receivers and other electronic devices: appears to be averaging about 15-20%. R7000s were never available at their originally announced prices. The NRD525 is coming in @ about $200 more than originally anticipated. These increased prices may make it possible for an American manufacturer (e.g., Ten-Tec) to get back in the SWL receiver market. For the past couple of years or so, all manner of entertainment electronics from the Orient have been available at quite remarkable prices, and they should on the whole remain good (if more than we would prefer) from Japan - manufacturers will absorb some losses - and will probably remain about the same from Korea and other Far Eastern manufacturing nations where labour costs are lower than in Japan. But only Japan has much of any significance to offer the SWL market.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ITEM, at the moment, of course, being the JRC NRD515. Many of you may have seen Mr Magne's review in the May MONITORING TIMES. The JRC engineers appear to have incorporated virtually every operating feature the SWL wants? Most outstanding of these is a 200 channel memory - excessive? - who has 200 channels he needs to keep track of? Would require a considerable log book to remember the memories. Personally, I'd find it easier just to go ahead and tune the damned receiver manually. A few memory channels are convenient for rapid tuning of that relatively small number of one's most favoured stations' frequencies. But I guess "who's got the most memory capacity" is a good selling point these days - more so than little incidentals like selectivity, sensitivity, dynamic range: the NRD515's numbers in these areas are quite respectable, as one would expect from a receiver of its class and lineage. But as a DXING MACHINE Mr Magne finds the NRD525 somewhat inferior to the awesome Drake R7/7A/4245 (surprised?), its predecessor, the NRD515, and even the ICOM R71A. But for you little SWLs who don't need (merit?) truly professional performance /features the new Nerd is the best thing you should have. The '525 does incorporate a notch filter - a glaring omission on the '515. From the standpoint of construction and aesthetic appeal my favourite Nerd was the semi-synthesized NRD505 - "for those who demand the finest" as the late Mr Ferrell's catalogues stated it: @ plus $2k it was pretty fine.

THIS COLUMN of late has not been getting the "input" I would like; maybe it just isn't sufficiently interesting: but it's only reader contributions that can make it interesting, not multipage monologues from me. Every SWL wants to know about the other fellow's equipment: what he likes and doesn't like about it, how he has improved it or would like to improve it. Especially useful are hints for successful use with lower priced gear. That some near or plus kilobuck receiver is a good performer isn't really big news: differences in receivers in this class is generally hair-splitting (admittedly fun sometimes). So let us hear about, if such exist, some cheapies that are still prettygoodies!

SATELLITES & SCRAMBLING - ANOTHER VIEW

by Russ Lay, Doraville GA

I have followed Loren Cox's comments concerning satellite scrambling for some time. Although this may turn out to be a longish epistle, I felt the need to at least comment on some of the points raised by Loren.

From what I have gleaned in the DX press, it seems support is growing for some form of government regulation concerning satellite scrambling and the pricing structure related to such scrambling. I would advise people to think long and hard before considering inviting the government into the satellite bedroom.

I find it somewhat ironic that two segments of "listeners" are currently arguing at cross purposes on issues involving so-called utility listening. On one side of the street we have a group of monitor and other allies arrayed against the proposed Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA). This document emerged under pressure from the cellular phone industry when their clients became cognizant of the fact that their private phone conversations were not private, but easily monitored by many scanner enthusiasts. The law sought to make listening to such transmissions illegal. Because of the Act's vagueness, it had the potential to make all utility listeners passive criminals. One of the main arguments leveled by ANARC against the Act was that the cellular phone industry was negligent in not encrypting the phone conversations themselves. Rather than incurring the expense of scrambling, the industry sought protection through Congress, thereby putting the onus of enforcement on the police.

On the other side of the street, we find satellite dish owners seeking government protection because satellite broadcasters are encrypting their signals. In both situations, one fact emerges above all others. The ones who stand to benefit most from these products did not take into consideration all the various facts surrounding the products. By purchasing a pig in a poke or ignoring potential threats such as satellite scrambling, they are unwilling to pay the price of their ignorance. While I do not believe satellite dish owners are 'pirates', I feel that virtually all of them were aware that they were receiving services others had to pay for. ECPA almost snuck past all of us. I shudder to think what the result will be if the government is allowed to regulate satellite services. It would be impossible for the government to replace market mechanisms in determining a "fair" price for descrambling. Also, one runs the risks of opening the door to censorship of broadcasts. At some future date, direct satellite broadcasting will probably become commonplace. At that time, the same public that clamored for regulation will be complaining that the same regulation will have created an artificially high price structure and possible restriction of programming options.

Even without considering the possible ramifications of government regulation, I found other comments by Loren rather weakly grounded. Through some clever logic, Loren posits the theory that since satellite transmissions cover a wide geographic area, they might be considered broadcasts rather than point to point transmissions, and therefore subject to the same availability regulations imposed upon traditional TV and radio stations using the public's airwaves. Well, the transmissions might be broadcasts, and the sky might actually be orange. Excluding Loren's example of microwave transmissions, many PTP broadcasts are easily monitored over wide areas. Shortwave military broadcasts, ship-to-shore radio-telephone, and the few remaining HF overseas telephone circuits come to mind. These have never been considered broadcasting, and the fact that satellites are beaming down what one would consider traditional entertainment services does not alter the fact that the intent of these services is to distribute a network feed on a PTP basis. Picking up an unscrambled service is a bonus, just like any other form of utility DXing. The fact that the content of the transmission is HBO rather than the Strategic Air Command does not change the rules.

Loren also raises the possibility that scrambling will create a monopoly environment. With the number of services bouncing programs off satellites, I doubt one could make a case for oligopoly, much less monopoly. If however, you allow the government to regulate pricing, scrambling, and other aspects you may very well create the entry barriers that foster monopolistic environments. Besides, the government can really only control uplink transmissions from US territory. There would be no form of regulation available to prevent a service from uplinking outside the US and downlinking from a foreign satellite. You must control the ball to win the football game. I think the government lacks this capacity.

Finally, I contend with Loren's comments considering possible First and Fourth Amendment violations /abridgements. To my knowledge, the Fourth Amendment deals with guarantees against illegal searches and seizures. Unless the government begins carting off dishes (a remote possibility under ECPA), I fail to see the connection between scrambling and this Amendment. The First Amendment, among other things, deals with free speech, free assembly, and a free press. This of course creates de-facto rights of freedom to pursue the available fruits of these guarantees. Scrambling signals only closes out those who refuse to pay the going rate. The Constitution does not stipulate that every speech, magazine, newspaper, or radio/TV transmission be available to everyone. It simply states that one's ability to express ideas and receive those ideas should not be abridged by government policy. With few exceptions (pornography, certain "top secret" government documents, etc.) this is the case. Scram

bling does not violate this principle. If direct satellite becomes the norm, perhaps this issue will have to be reconsidered. However, the failure of many pay TV UHF stations, and the drop in premium cable subscribership leads me to believe Americans will not accept this method of entertainment dissemination.

One can arouse many sympathies by casting this issue in the Luke Skywalker versus the Evil Empire scenario. Given the size of some of the companies that own the premium services, I doubt the cable industry could hold them hostage against their wishes. If a market for direct satellite broadcasting evolves, some entity will seek them out and offer a product at a fair price. Considering that many Americans with cable services could not possibly afford all of the services dish owners receive for "free", I find it hard to sympathize with people whose $2000 toys are now useless, due to scrambling. I suspect many inner city folks cannot afford basic service. Those who live in rural areas did not have this service before dishes came down in price, and without cable, they couldn't receive these broadcasts anyway. I'm sorry, Loren, but it sounds like sour grapes to me. The price you pay in the future for a "populist" victory now will probably be much worse than letting Darth Vader make some windfall profits now.

House Committee Passes New Electronic Communications Privacy Act

(Robert Horvitz) On May 14th, H.R. 3378, the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, was reported out of Subcommittee. But a funny thing happened on the way to the next rung in the legislative ladder... A substitute bill was introduced at a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee on June 10th. After a brief discussion, the Committee approved the new bill by a vote of 34-0. Designated as H.R. 4952, the new Electronic Communications Privacy Act will now be scheduled for consideration on the floor of the House of Representatives.

A significant difference between H.R. 4952 and H.R. 3378 is that H.R. 4952 adopts the definition of "interception" proposed by the Association of North American Radio Clubs (ANARC) last February: "acquisition of the contents" of a communication. This is the definition currently used in the federal law protecting oral and wire communications.

The definition used in H.R. 3378 was "interception of the transmission of the contents." That would have made it a crime merely to detect the presence of an encrypted signal without any attempt being made to penetrate the protective code - that is, without any actual violation of communications privacy.

ANARC had protested this on many occasions as excessive and unfair, pointing out that merely looking at the garbled picture of an over-the-air subscription TV service, such as channels 50 and 54 used to broadcast in the Washington area, would be a federal crime. H.R. 3378's definition would also have made the radio spectrum into a "minefield" for shortwave listeners and scanner owners, as encryption spreads in bands otherwise open to recreational monitoring.

Another change of significance to radio hobbyists is H.R. 4952's clear statement that all marine and aeronautical communications may be legally received, so long as the content is not divulged or used.

But like its predecessor, H.R. 4952 would make the unauthorized interception of electronic communications that are not "readily accessible to the general public" a federal crime carrying a penalty of up to a year in jail and/or a fine of up to $10,000. Intercepting the radio portion of a cellular phonecall would be a petty offense punishable by up to 6 months in jail and/or a fine of up to $500. The bill would not protect tone pagers or cordless telephones.

Also like its predecessor, H.R. 4952 declares certain radio communications to be not "readily accessible to the general public" - and thus entitled to federal protection - even though they can in fact be tuned in by anyone with the proper equipment. "Inaccessibles" include: common carrier transmissions (including traditional carphone channels around 152, 158 and 454 MHz); remote broadcast auxiliary transmissions [defined in FCC rules part 74 (d,e, and f); channels around 26, 152, 161, and 950 MHz, among others]; FM subcarrier and subsidiary services; private microwave services; satellite transmissions (with certain exceptions); and signals that are scrambled, encrypted or "transmitted using modulation techniques whose essential parameters have been withheld from the public with the intention of preserving the privacy of such communication".

It would not be unlawful under H.R. 4952 to monitor any transmission that "relates to ships, aircraft, vehicles, or persons in distress;" any amateur (ham), CB or General Mobile Radio Service transmissions; or "any governmental, law enforcement, civil defense, or public safety communications system, including police and fire, readily accessible to the general public."

As we currently understand it, the only signals in the shortwave band that would be illegal to monitor are the handful of remote broadcast auxiliary stations around 26 MHz.

Since the first draft of The Electronic Communications Privacy Act was introduced last September, the question of how to treat the interception of radio communications by private citizens who have ready access but no criminal, commercial or harmful intent, has been a volatile issue. Because the ten thousand members of ANARC's eighteen associated clubs have just this sort of access, by virtue of our hobby interests, we have a clear stake in this bill, and have played an

active role in the debate surrounding its drafting.

ANARC has spoken in favor of amending the US Code to protect the privacy of new forms of electronic media - but only those media that have a reasonable expectation of privacy. For all its legislative authority, Congress cannot rewrite the laws of physics. If a radio signal addressed to one person can be received in another person's home, it is because that signal is intruding into the other person's home. To criminalize that other person for detecting the intrusion is as unfair and it is absurd.

Although H.R. 4952 is a marked improvement over H.R. 3378, we continue to believe that radio signals that are in fact readily accessible to the general public should be recognized as such in law, and be governed by the provisions of Section 705 of the Communications Act of 1934. In our view, the penalties in H.R. 4952 for harmless interception of cellular and other allegedly inaccessible radio communications are still excessive and inappropriate.

But when a bill passes 34-0, and has the support of the Justice Department, the ACLU, and the phone companies, it has a good chance of becoming law. Its appeal lies mainly with the non-radio parts of the bill, which offer federal protection for electronic mail, and limit the use of video surveillance and tracking devices by law enforcement agents. At this point our best hope is to modify the bill to further limit the criminal liabilities radio hobbyists would be exposed to, and the best way to do this now is to focus on the Senate side. Express your opinion to Chairman Charles Mathias, Jr., Chairman, Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, SD-137 Dirksen Office Building, Washington, DC 20510. This Subcommittee is expected to take up their version of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act in July.

To everyone who's written to Congress already, a million thanks. There's no doubt that the change between H.R. 3378 and H.R. 4952 is due to expressions of support for ANARC's position, and complaints about the bill as written. Keep it up. Our next goal is elimination of jail time for interception of cellular phones.

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MEDICAL COMPUTERS ON SHORTWAVE? (Martin Plotkin, M.D., F.A.A.O.S., Faculty, University of Illinois, College of Medicine, 1912 Kings Highway, Rockford, IL 61107-1379) I would very much appreciate any /all information regarding SW transmissions of digital-computer programs. On 19 April 1986, I 'intercepted' what later appeared to be electrocardiogram and other medical imaging(?) after computer decoding (from ?Bogotá to ?). International exchange of medical 'experience' via SW/satellite is a very exciting/altruistic area to me. My background in computers is rather extensive. If there is such activity in SW, I would enjoy being part of it! Thank you!

gh: Perhaps some readers can help. Also worth contacting would be George Wood, Sweden Calling DXers, Radio Sweden, S-105 10 Stockholm; and Jonathan Marks, Media Network, Radio Netherlands, 1200 JG Hilversum; both program hosts are deeply involved in computerism.

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WHERE WAS RIB 109? Our apologies for the delay in that issue reaching subscribers. Our printer's press broke down, causing at least a week's delay and it could not be finished and mailed until June 13. This issue closed on June 20, only a week later, in the hope that if there are no hitches it can start reaching domestic subscribers by the first of July. Those who expired with #109 and did not renew immediately will have had to wait at least another week for the bulk shipment of extra copies to reach us. We appreciate your patience. Don't be surprised if there's no RIB in August, but any timely info, such as BBC programmes for August, will be in DX Listening Digest #7, published after rather than before this issue of RIB. For those who may receive this issue as a sample, it is not really typical--normally the "LIP" section is much longer, and there are more articles, and columns such as DOMESTIC INFORMATION & ASSOCIATED LISTENING, SATELLITE WATCH, VIA FBIS.

We thought it best to write the Caribbean report while everything was fresh in our mind, immediately upon returning, and then we hurried to finish the rest of RIB with timely program info for July. Nevertheless, a few things slipped. After the slides came back, we saw that there are six towers at BBC/DW Antigua, ergo 5 curtains between them. An overlooked unID was on 627 kHz, 11/0155 apparently with baseball, and E/W, so the Cuban Rebelde wandering around this area is suspected.

Since we didn't get right to it upon returning from our previous trip, to Guatemala, in January details of that have yet to appear in RIB, and only partially in DX LISTENING DIGEST. But the July issue of MODERN ELECTRONICS carries a condensed report, Monitoring Central America from Guatemala, on pages 78-80. Look for the red strip on the top, dark blue cover and yellow logo on the newstand.

DX LISTENING DIGEST? That's our companion publication, which you really shouldn't be without--full of the data you need to get the most out of shortwave and other bands, country by country with cross reference by frequency, PLUS David Newkirk's ENJOYING RADIO forum. Samples are $1.50, 12-issue subscriptions $17 in North America, from the same address as RIB.

RAY BRIEM SHOW MIDYEAR SHORTWAVE SPECIAL from ABC Talkradio, early Sat morning August 2, 0706 UTC lasting maybe 3 to 5 hours, featuring Arthur Cushen, Ian McFarland, Dickson Norman, John Beck,i.a. Major stations are WABC-770 NY, WCNN-680 Atlanta, WHBQ-560 Memphis, KPRC-950 Houston, WINZ-940 Miami KABC-790 Los Angeles, KFBK-1530 Sacramento, KGU-760 Honolulu; toll call number (213) 879-8255.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

GLENN HAUSER

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RIB CENTER FEATURES On a rotating basis, certain issues contain quick-reference schedules of Broadcasts in English, by time or country; Shows We Like, recommended programs by time; News in English by time; & others

RIB ON THE AIR Listen to our weekly DX program WORLD OF RADIO on domestic stations and: KCBI Fri 2000 UTC on 11735; WRNO UTC Sat 0300 on 6185, 2330 on 9852½, and Sun 1300 on 9715; KCBI Sun 1730 on 11735. Also, AUSTRIAN SW PANORAMA, UTC Suns 0200 on 9770; 1234 on 15320, UTC Mons 0434 on 9755 6155 5945; and RCI SWL DIGEST (exc last Sat+ of month), Sats 2050 on 7130 9555 11945 15325 17820 17875, 2150 on 11945 15150 17820, Suns 2320 on 11710 9755, UTC Mons 0320 on 5960 9755. Times apx and fqs may change!

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